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федеральный  
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имени первого Президента  
России Б.Н.Ельцина

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# ТЕОРИЯ ГРАММАТИКИ В ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКОМ ОСВЕЩЕНИИ

Учебно-методическое пособие



Министерство науки и высшего образования  
Российской Федерации  
Уральский федеральный университет  
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Учебно-методическое пособие

Рекомендовано методическим советом  
Уральского федерального университета  
для студентов вуза, обучающихся  
по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 – Лингвистика

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В пособии рассматриваются современные грамматические теории и наиболее важные проблемы теоретической грамматики. Разработка содержит задания на развитие теоретико-аналитических способностей и основных переводческих компетенций студентов: сопоставление языковых систем русского и английского языков, сопоставительный анализ оригиналов и переводов, выполнение перевода с учетом обнаруженных расхождений в грамматических системах.

Пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению «Лингвистика», слушателей языковых курсов, а также для всех интересующихся проблемами перевода и теорией перевода.

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# Предисловие

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для освоения основных практических навыков перевода с английского языка на русский. Материал пособия может быть использован в курсах теории и практики перевода, теоретической грамматики для студентов, обучающихся по образовательным программам по направлению 45.03.02 «Лингвистика».

Каждый раздел пособия предваряется вводными сведениями, где содержится практически ориентированная интерпретация основных положений теории перевода относительно конкретного грамматического явления английского языка. Помимо вводных сведений в структуру всех разделов входят рекомендуемые правила преобразований при переводе и соответствующий комплекс упражнений, направленный на практическую тренировку перевода того или иного грамматического явления.

Целью комплекса упражнений является выработка навыков оценки композиционной структуры предложения, распознавания составляющих его лексико-грамматических единиц, установления взаимосвязи между ними. Предлагаемые правила и рекомендации по переводу не носят ригористического характера. Они представляют собой основу для построения вариантов перевода, соответствующих разнообразным контекстам.

Материал упражнений подобран преимущественно из самого широкого круга русских и английских источников

общекультурного содержания: от специальных текстов научно-технического содержания до справочных статей. Каждый раз выбор диктовался не столько достоинствами того или иного источника, сколько уместностью примера для иллюстрации соответствующего приема.

Совершенно очевидно, что понимание иноязычного текста невозможно без большего или меньшего посредничества родного языка, т. е. без перевода. Однако такой перевод имеет специфический характер. При нем допустимы определенная приблизительность интерпретации без обязательного истолкования смысла всех составляющих единиц, разная степень обработки текста на языке перевода, отсечение частей, несущественных для целей данного конкретного структурно-грамматического анализа. Необходимость полноты понимания того или иного предложения диктуется характером задания, сформулированного в упражнении.

Пособие прежде всего нацелено на выработку более глубокого понимания содержания и характера рассматриваемых грамматических явлений и более осознанного подхода к их интерпретации. Рассмотренные в данном пособии переводческие проблемы и способы их практического решения не исчерпывают всего многообразия осложнений при переводе: они отражают только основные, наиболее типичные ситуации, в которых действия переводчика связаны с преобразованием лексических, грамматических или стилистических характеристик исходных единиц.

Данное пособие может быть использовано для самостоятельной работы по совершенствованию навыков перевода.

# Предложения с твердым порядком слов

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Английскому простому предложению присущ следующий порядок следования его членов:

П + С + КД + ПД + ДсП + ООД + ОМ + ОВ,

где П — подлежащее, С — сказуемое, КД — беспредложное косвенное дополнение, ПД — прямое дополнение, ДсП — косвенное дополнение с предлогом, ООД — обстоятельство образа действия, ОМ — обстоятельство места, ОВ — обстоятельство времени.

**Упражнение 1.** Выберите предложение (a, b or c) с правильным английским порядком слов.

1. a) Do you have any openings in your laboratory for students?  
b) Do you have any openings for students in your laboratory?  
c) For students do you have any openings in your laboratory?
2. a) I am planning at my department a series of workshops on XYZ in December this year.  
b) At my department I am planning in December this year a series of workshops on XYZ.  
c) At my department I am planning a series of workshops on XYZ in December this year.

3. a) Please could you let me know how I can change the status of my article.  
 b) Please you could let me know how I can change the status of my article.  
 c) Please could you let me know how can I change the status of my article.
4. a) Given that our deadline is the second week of next month, I would be grateful to receive your revisions by the end of this month.  
 b) By the end of this month, given that our deadline is the second week of next month, I would be grateful to receive your revisions.  
 c) Given that our deadline is the second week of next month, I would be grateful to receive by the end of this month your revisions.
5. a) I have raised this problem twice before in fact as you can see from the attached emails below.  
 b) From the attached emails below, as you can see I have in fact raised this problem twice before.  
 c) As you can see from the attached emails below, I have in fact raised this problem twice before.
6. a) To speed the process up very much anything you could do would be appreciated.  
 b) Anything could you do to speed the process up would be appreciated very much.  
 c) Anything you could do to speed the process up would be very much appreciated.
7. a) The geothermal fields in Russia represent a significant test site for assessing the robustness of such methods.  
 b) A significant test site for assessing the robustness of such methods is represented by the geothermal fields in Russia.
8. a) The findings highlighted in patients with severe disabilities a lack of this kind of motor function.



- b) The findings highlighted a lack of this kind of motor function in patients with severe disabilities.
9. a) The results of the experiments show a good quality of the prediction when high precision is required.  
b) The results of the experiments show that the prediction is of a good quality when high precision is required.
10. a) Finally, the results gained during the last competition, in which the University of London participated for the first time, confirm the reliability of the system.  
b) Finally, the reliability of the system was confirmed by the results gained during the last competition, in which the University of London participated for the first time.
11. a) The increase in power makes it possible to download the data with sufficient speed.  
b) The increase in power makes it possible to download with sufficient speed the data.
12. a) The novelty and possibilities, such as its use for making long-term analyses, of the approach are based on...  
b) The novelty and possibilities of the approach, such as its use for making long-term analyses, are based on...
13. a) These factors since 2015 have been considered of primary importance.  
b) Since 2015 these factors have been considered of primary importance.

**Упражнение 2.** Составьте предложения, используя предложенные фразы. Расставьте знаки препинания.

1. Among the factors which influence *X* / particularly important / are *P* and *Q*.
2. This was associated / in the USA / with changes in the environment.
3. However / only / for some *Xs* / this operation is defined.
4. From now on / since the two cases are almost identical / we will only refer to the first case.

5. With each operation/is associated/a number/which refers to the ranking.
6. At any time/it is possible to put/on hold/the application/by doing X.
7. It is thus possible/to select/from the database/only useful data.
8. Important parameters/are/both X and Y.

**Упражнение 3.** Исправьте ошибки в следующих предложениях.

1. This leaves intact for at least six weeks the sample.
2. Many are the substances that are harmful to human beings.
3. This book shares with the previous one several aspects.
4. For several years with this system we have had problems.
5. The female chimpanzees immediately after giving birth are generally quite weak.
6. After the written examinations each student has between May and June an oral exam.
7. The presence in written English of long sentences can cause problems for the reader.
8. In English is not commonly found a sentence construction that does not reflect the following order: subject verb object.
9. In the USA farmers have inadvertently introduced into the environment several dangerous species of insects.
10. One way to avoid such behavior in adults is treatment before the age of 16 with a high dose of insulin.

# Эмфатические конструкции

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Эмфаза — стилистическое выделение какого-либо члена предложения путем изменения его законного места в предложении либо с помощью особых усилительных слов<sup>1</sup>.

Рассмотрим случаи эмфазы, связанные с изменением порядка слов.

1. Вынос вперед именной части сказуемого и затем глагола-связки:

**Intermediate between these two groups** was type 309 stainless steel which showed a slight initial weight gain. — **Именно между этими двумя группами** находилась нержавеющая сталь марки 309, которая показала небольшое начальное увеличение веса.

**Of interest**, though, are some general observations regarding the experimental data available. — **Однако особый интерес** представляют некоторые общие наблюдения относительно имеющихся экспериментальных данных.

**Involved in this** was an assessment of the nature of creep damage in terms of the creep test variables. — **И только при этом** была задействована оценка характера повреждений при ползучести с точки зрения переменных испытаний на ползучесть.

2. Вынос вперед конструкции **прилагательное + as**, что соответствует русскому «**как ни**»:

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<sup>1</sup> Климзо Б. Н. Ремесло технического переводчика. Об английском языке, переводе и переводчиках научно-технической литературы. 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. М. : Р. Валент, 2006. 508 с.

**Exhaustive as** the Navy's experimental data have been they were not extensive enough to allow certification of spherical acrylic hulls. — **Как ни обширны** эти экспериментальные данные ВМФ...

**Valuable as** this approach is, it is still necessary to take stock of the validity of the result. — **Как ни полезен** этот метод...

**Useful as** these economies are to their users the fact remains that consumption of reclaim does not expand. — **Как ни выгодны** эти сбережения для потребителей...

3. Использование (внешняя похожесть на вынос) придаточного предложения подлежащего с относительным местоимением **what** (на русский эмпфаза передается усилительной частицей «**лишь**») или **that** (русское «**то, что**»):

**What** has changed is the method of executing the solution procedure. — Изменился **лишь** метод реализации процедуры решения.

**What** is required by the designer is a simple empirical equation. — Конструктору требуется **лишь** простое эмпирическое уравнение.

**That** the fuel in a real situation is finite and depletable is completely unacknowledged by the ISO temperature-time history. — **То, что** в реальных условиях топливо занимает конечный объем и расходуется, совершенно не учитывается предлагаемой ISO-зависимостью температуры от времени.

4. Вынос вперед придаточного предложения места с союзными словами **where** (русское «**там, где**») и **wherever** (русское «**всюду, где**»):

**Where** flow asymmetry was noted the worst case has been quoted. — **Там, где** отмечалась асимметрия потока, условия названы наихудшими.

**Wherever** possible, the results are also presented in terms of *a*. — **Всюду, где** это возможно, результаты выражаются также и через *a*.

К эмфатическим конструкциям без изменения порядка слов относятся следующие.

1. Русское усилительное «**еще**» передается на английский словами **yet, ever, even, still, as ... as**:

They are typical of plots for **yet** smaller values of  $p$ . — Эти графики типичны для **еще** меньших значений  $p$ .

This operation is made **even** easier by the use of an oil-lubricated screw compressor. — При использовании смазываемого винтового компрессора эта операция становится **еще** легче.

All the conditions for brittle fracture existed **before** the steam generator was **ever** placed in service. — Все эти условия для хрупкого разрушения существовали **еще до того, как** парогенератор был введен в эксплуатацию.

2. Русский эмфатический оборот «**каким бы ... ни был**» передается на английский с помощью оборотов **as ... as it may be, no matter how, whatever the**:

However, the possibility cannot be eliminated that experimental data, conclusive **as it may be**, represents the results of a particular test setup. — Однако нельзя исключать возможность того, что экспериментальные данные, **как они ни** убедительны, характерны лишь для конкретной экспериментальной установки.

**No matter how** impeccable their credentials, it is not likely that these men are familiar with the ins and outs of telecommunications. — **Какими бы** безупречными **ни были** их мандаты, маловероятно, что эти специалисты знакомы со всеми тонкостями связи.

**Whatever the** mechanism of fragment detachment the most striking experimental observation is the enormous range of wear rates. — **Каким бы ни был** механизм отделения частиц износа, наиболее поразительный экспериментальный результат — это огромный диапазон скоростей износа.

3. Русский эмфатический оборот «**как бы ... ни**» передается на английский с помощью оборота **however ... may**:

The broad picture remains the same **however** much the details **may** vary. — **Как бы** сильно **ни** менялись отдельные особенности, общая картина остается прежней.

4. Эмфатическое подчеркивание действия, выраженного глаголом, с помощью глагола **do** (на русском эмпфаза достигается наречиями «**сильно**» или «**действительно**», а также союзом «**и**»):

This is the most widely utilized impact test for composites at present, and while it **does** have deficiencies, it permits the direct correlation. — В настоящее время это наиболее широко используемый метод ударного испытания композитов, и хотя он всё-таки имеет недостатки, он обеспечивает прямое сопоставление.

5. Эмфатический оборот **It is ... that** — эквивалент русских усилительных слов «**именно**», «**вот ... и**», «**несомненно**»:

Possible modes of failure are undue deformation, leakage or fracture, and **it is** to this last aspect **that** most current attention is being directed. — Разрушение может проявляться в форме чрезмерной деформации, утечки или разрыва, и **именно** последнему мы уделяем сейчас наибольшее внимание.

6. Усилительной частице «**так**» соответствует в английском частица **so**:

**So** many variables affect amplitude that it is used only to describe relative conditions. — На амплитуду влияет **так** много перемен-

ных, что ее используют лишь для описания относительных условий эксперимента.

7. Усилительное местоимение «**такой**» передается на английский указательным местоимением **this**:

In the EHD contact a shear stress **this** low would most likely be reached in the inlet zone. — Для УГД-контакта **такое** низкое напряжение сдвига вероятнее всего достигается на входном участке.

8. Русское эмфатическое «**далеко не так**» переводится на английский как **far from**:

The compositions of the third bodies on the linear surface after long periods of sliding are **far from** simple. — Состав третьих тел на поверхности вкладышей после длительных периодов скольжения **далеко не так** прост.

**Упражнение 4.** Переведите предложения с инверсией.

1. Related to the chemical activity are many other effects.
2. Important for this method was the following point.
3. Hard as it is we must do this work.
4. Late though it was the sun was still in the sky.
5. Whoever else may object, I will approve.
6. Strange as it may seem, the reaction went on in its regular manner.
7. It was not until 2004 that this book was published.
8. It is these special properties of sound that are the subject of the present discussion.
9. It was not until Einstein discovered the connection between gravitation and inertia that the mystery Newton couldn't understand was solved.
10. Of greater importance from the standpoint of possible use is the susceptibility of the hydrides to oxidation.

11. Cardinal among these (proteins) is the hemoglobin of red blood cells, which acts not only to carry oxygen from the lungs to tissues but also to carry carbon dioxide in the opposite direction.
12. Included in this group are the zooplankton, the insects, fish etc.
13. Closely connected with the preparation of maps were the first Russian geodetic surveys.
14. First and foremost in importance are the vast numbers of enzymes combining selectively with other molecules.
15. Testifying in support of this is the history of the origin of bony fishes.
16. Projecting in all directions from the thalamus are small nerve fibers that finally refer sensory information to the entire cortex.
17. Interconnecting these population distributions, and developing simultaneously with them, were particular networks of transportation routes.
18. But more convincing than these allusions is the reference in Act IV, Scene 1, to the union of the free kingdoms under James I.



# Употребление единственного и множественного числа

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В некоторых случаях при переводе английских существительных нельзя сохранить форму их числа, поскольку у русских аналогов такая форма числа либо вообще отсутствует, либо неупотребима в данном контексте. При переводе указанных существительных рекомендуется изменять форму числа (единственное вместо множественного и наоборот). Можно заменять это существительное близкой по значению лексической единицей, выражающей то же понятие, но позволяющей сохранить число оригинала. В случае передачи английского множественного числа возможно также добавление слов «(различного) рода», «(различного) вида, типа» и т. п. Например:

**A crystal** of such type is, however, rare. — Однако **кристаллы** такого типа встречаются редко.

In early medieval times **the dynamics** of international relations were quite different from those of the modern age. — Во времена раннего средневековья **темпы и ход развития** международных отношений сильно отличались от современных.

**New activities** calling for widespread literacy were becoming increasingly important. — **Новые виды деятельности**, требующие широкого распространения грамотности, приобретали все большее значение.

**Упражнение 5.** Переведите предложения или их части, включающие выделенные существительные.

1. Although the gap between Raleigh's theory of molecules scattering and the well-known principle of geometric optics was successfully bridged by the German physicist Gustav Mie in 1908, **the potential** of the theory for explaining polarizing effects of atmospheric aerosols came to fruition only after the advent of the electronic computer.
2. This situation is favourable for the formation and maintenance, by selection, of a series of local races adapted to their respective **environments**.
3. The role of the **kidney** is vital to the metabolism of nitrogenous substances in the body.
4. As a result of these contacts the ancient **luxuries** of the East came to be regarded as **necessities** by the people of Europe.
5. European forestry **policies** cannot be decided without constant reference to agricultural, industrial and social **policies** on which they are based.
6. The new **industries** found it difficult to meet intense foreign competition following the War.
7. This list of capital items was created during period zero and made first available for production **uses** in period one.
8. Economically such **populations**, because of their lack of marketable skills and their educational, emotional, and mental liabilities, are virtually excluded from modern industrial life.
9. An experimental approach suggested by these considerations regarding the relative **strengths** and **weaknesses** of personality and situational approaches is one which looks at behavior jointly as a function of personality and situational variables.

10. Moreover, there was a high degree of economic self-sufficiency, with most households growing a large proportion of their food supplies and also wearing cloth, making clothes, curing **meats** and carrying on crude manufacturing operations.
11. A few **statistics** though they are imprecise and crude, illustrate the point dramatically.
12. Under the first heading come the non-military **activities** of the imperial government and the operations of local administrations as had received a limited autonomy from Rome.

Некоторые устойчивые словосочетания русского языка имеют соответствующие им английские словосочетания, однако если в русском словосочетании используется единственное число, то в английском — множественное, и наоборот<sup>2</sup>.

**Единственное число  
в русском языке**

**Множественное число  
в английском языке**

В некотором отношении	In some respects
В различное время	At different times
Виды деятельности	Activities
Выход состоит в...	The solutions are to...
Иметь важное значение	To have important implications
Непрерывное совершенствование	Continuing improvements
Новая политика	New policies
Очевидный выход из положения	The obvious alternatives
Практическое применение	Practical applications
С целью	For purposes of
Связано с некоторой опасностью	Has some potential hazards
Содержимое сосуда	Vessel contents

<sup>2</sup> Климзо Б.Н. Ремесло технического переводчика. Об английском языке, переводе и переводчиках научно-технической литературы. 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. М. : Р. Валент, 2006. 508 с.

<b>Множественное число в русском языке</b>	<b>Единственное число в английском языке</b>
В ближайшие сроки	In the short term
В больших промышленных масштабах	On a large production scale
Внимание к деталям	Attention to detail
Возможности метода	Potential of the method
Деньги	Money
Достигнутые успехи	The progress made
Необходимые для работы знания	A working knowledge
Значительные усилия	A considerable effort
Источник ошибок	Source of error
Машины	Machinery
Не должен вызывать трудностей	Should not be a problem
Некоторые изменения	Some modification
Непрерывающиеся исследования	Constant study
Опубликованные работы	Published work
Отходы	Waste
Очевидные трудности	The obvious difficulty
Очень мало рекомендаций	Very limited advice
Первоначальные намерения	The original intent
Повреждения	Damage
Поиски	Search for
Последние работы	Recent work
Потери	Loss
Рабочие характеристики	Performance
Рекомендации изготовителя	Manufacturer's recommendation
Сохранились до наших дней	Have survived to the present day
Требуют больших усилий и внимания	Require much care and effort
Указания по расчету	Design guidance for
Усилия были направлены на...	Effort was directed at...

**Упражнение 6.** Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на случаи употребления единственного и множественного числа существительных.

1. **In some respects**, these issues overlap with issues concerning the meaning of the standard.
2. The issue has been raised **at different times** and in different forums.
3. **Activities** focus particularly on social, cultural and religious pluralism and successful management of diversity.
4. Delegates felt that **the best solutions are likely to** be found at bilateral and regional levels.
5. This is more a political rather than a technical question but it can **have important implications** for liability, for example.
6. **Continuing improvements** in our working methods are equally important.
7. No **new policies** would be required.
8. **New policies** and policy instruments were required to ensure that health and issues related to human development and poverty reduction were incorporated into global policy concerns.
9. With respect to persons in an irregular situation, the Commission recalled **the obvious alternatives**, without favouring one or the other: return to their country of origin or regularization of their situation.
10. Country-specific examples have been used in order to illustrate **practical applications**.
11. That goes both for the theory behind them and for their **practical applications**.
12. **For purposes of** comparison over time, it is important to disclose corresponding information for the preceding periods.
13. An environmental impact assessment will be carried out to assess the **potential hazards** and impact of the construction.

14. **Vessel contents** should be heated at a constant rate independent of the heat being generated by the organic peroxide or self-reactive substance.
15. **In the short term**, priority should be given to strengthening social protection systems in least developed countries.
16. **Attention to detail** that's our strong point.
17. It's a car made with an almost psychotic **attention to detail**.
18. The aim of the invention is to develop a plasma chemical synthesis process and device which increase **the potential of this method** of obtaining a product, increase productivity and reduce power consumption while providing a high quality product.
19. **The progress made** towards this goal is still modest.
20. I have **a working knowledge** of the entire universe and everything it contains.
21. The generation of police officers with specialized skills, including **a working knowledge** of French, has been particularly challenging.
22. **A considerable effort** was required to deliver an organization in a manner consistent with the executive order.
23. **A considerable effort** has been invested to make it easier for young people to take up sports.
24. This is a common **source of error** among those who are not clear about the distinction.
25. This processing constituted a potential **source of error**.
26. **Machinery** and equipment are valued using the cost method.
27. The length of battery life **should not be a problem**.
28. The permanent establishment of the mechanism, with **some modification**, was therefore recommended.
29. These delightful records should have been my **constant study**.

30. **The progress made** towards meeting those objectives is highlighted below.
31. Since those times, she has written numerous papers, conducted research and **published work** on children's issues.
32. In view of **the obvious difficulty** of treating all cases equally, strictly according to the figures, the fairest solution was to honour work performed within a reasonable margin and to maintain close scrutiny by the Registry.
33. **Limited advice** was provided on the drafting of the Interim National Constitution through the provision of model constitutions and participation in the work of the preliminary joint drafting team.
34. In some cases, **the original intent** of regulations aimed to conserve and recover was undermined by the more urgent need to comply with standards.
35. **Recent work** has highlighted several points.
36. **Recent work**, led by Italy, has focused upon cultural heritage, an important aspect of pollution damage for some countries.
37. **Loss** makes us reevaluate what we hold dear.
38. **Loss** of data should never exceed one business hour.
39. **Performance** levels for fuel and rations contracts were developed.
40. Inflate the vehicle's tyres to the vehicle manufacturer's recommended cold inflation pressure (Pre-c), in accordance with the vehicle **manufacturer's recommendation** for the speed and load conditions, and tyre positions.
41. Provide incentives **for the design** of vocational **guidance** manuals **for** the student body that incorporate the gender perspective and an intercultural vision.
42. This **effort was directed** to be part of pre-deployment inspection.

# Особенности перевода наречий

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В английском языке наречия используются не только для определения глагола, прилагательного и другого наречия, но также для определения инфинитива и герундия.

Рассмотрим особенности перевода некоторых наречий:

Actually	В действительности же ( <i>при противопоставлении</i> )
Admittedly	Надо признать, что...
Briefly	Если говорить кратко, то...
Environmentally	В отношении защиты окружающей среды С экологической точки зрения
Experimentally	С экспериментальной точки зрения В экспериментальном отношении
Fundamentally	С теоретической точки зрения
Historically	Если обратиться к статистике, то... С давних пор
Hopefully	Хотелось бы надеяться
Increasingly	Все в большей и большей степени
Interestingly	Интересно отметить, что...
Obviously	Совершенно очевидно, что...
Or equivalently	Или, что то же самое
Parenthetically	Заметим в скобках
Physically	В физическом плане Говоря языком физики
Recently	В последнее время
Reportedly	Как сообщают
Sectionally	В пределах своих участков



**Historically**, one of the principal hindrances to the design of efficient inlet systems has been the inability to define the marine environment. — **С давних пор** одной из главных помех для проектирования эффективных входных систем была неспособность дать точное определение морской среды.

**Упражнение 7.** Замените выделенные элементы соответствующими наречиями.

1. This can be achieved **in a satisfactory way**.
2. **From a conceptual point of view**, the task is quite difficult to visualize.
3. **In the normal course of events**, such occurrences are rare.
4. **As a consequence of this**, we were unable to...
5. It can search for solutions **in an incremental way**.
6. Since these calculations are **in general** redundant, we decided to...
7. **It is interesting** to note that  $x = y$ .
8. **It is probably** the case that  $x$  is higher than  $y$ .
9. **It is immediate to see that** this is a much simpler solution.
10. Installation is carried out **in an automatic fashion**.

**Упражнение 8.** Переведите следующие предложения.

1. **Actually**, we think it's medical.
2. **Admittedly**, infrastructure needs are great in poor countries and meeting them will require international assistance.
3. Just very **briefly**, without getting into a debate, I would like to associate myself with the remarks made by my Korean ally.
4. According to the International Energy Agency, current global trends in energy supply and consumption are pa-

- tently unsustainable — **environmentally**, economically and socially.
5. They are difficult and expensive to access **experimentally**, and we cannot rely on our intuition to fill in the blanks.
  6. **Fundamentally**, it was about doing business more effectively and efficiently.
  7. **Historically**, governments initiated breeding activities.
  8. **Hopefully**, affordable drugs for the benefit of all will continue to be produced by Indian manufacturers.
  9. **Increasingly**, they are working together on sensitive cases.
  10. **Interestingly**, corresponding reforms are currently taking place or are in the pipeline for all Nordic countries.
  11. **Obviously**, I still hate critics.
  12. **Or equivalently**, how small a piece of sun would be as bright as a star?
  13. **Parenthetically**, one can admit that, in this situation, a debate about representative democracy versus direct democracy may be necessary.
  14. **Reportedly**, sector policemen had the power to issue and revoke this document.

# Особенности перевода предлогов

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В английском языке предлоги играют бóльшую роль, чем в русском языке. Отметим особенности некоторых обстоятельств.

1. В современной технической речи практически исчезла тенденция ставить предлог, связанный с относительным местоимением **which**, в конец предложения:

The last theme was the one in which I was most closely involved and **which** is the subject of this paper.

There is no unique value of creep damage **at which** failure always occurs.

The model lacks an independent means to determine the bubble nucleus size **upon which** the location of the flashing front depends.

The translator orbit velocity is basic to the concept of the unbalanced fluid dynamic force **to which** a centrifugal compressor rotor is subjected.

2. В русском языке очень распространен предлог «**при**». На английский он переводится по-разному, в зависимости от контекста:

В процессе	In + герундий; when + герундий; on (upon) + герундий либо существительное; during + существительное
В условиях	If + герундий; under + существительное; at + существительное

В случае	For + существительное; with + существительное; If + герундий
В результате	Upon + существительное; when + причастие прошедшего времени
Сопутствующее обстоятельство	While + герундий

**При** определении объема и характера приемочного контроля следует учитывать контроль, осуществляемый на заводе. (В процессе определения...) – **In determining** the amount and nature of receiving, inspection consideration should be given to the control exercised at source.

**При** разработке теории упругости было далеко не очевидно, какая степень свободы необходима для описания материалов. (В процессе разработки...) – **During** the development of the theory of elasticity, it was by no means obvious how much freedom was necessary to describe materials.

**При** заказе для себя справки о набранных баллах напечатайте на первой строчке «Копия для экзаменуемого». (В случае заказа...) – **If ordering** an examinee score record for yourself, print "Examinee Copy" on line one.

К наиболее употребительным словосочетаниям с предлогом «при» относятся:

при допущении	under the assumption
при завершении	at the conclusion of
при изготовлении	in manufacturing
при изменении	while changing, while varying, with change, with impact
при котором	where
при наличии	with
при необходимости	if necessary, as necessary, if needed, when needed, as needed, if required, as required

при рассмотрении	at consideration, on examination, under inspection
при соответствующем	under due, with appropriate, under appropriate, under proper, under suitable
при увеличении	on increasing, as ... increases, at ...X magnification
при условии, что	provided (that), providing, given

**Упражнение 9.** Переведите следующие предложения.

1. The discussion took place **under the assumption** that it would be difficult to find funding for continuing the monitoring with a new Rapporteur.
2. The delegating body could retain an advisory role, **if required**, at the request of the country concerned.
3. Special consideration should be made **on increasing** the quality of state services.
4. Now, **under proper** conditions, which we have here, these strands of magnetic field can be trapped inside the superconductor.
5. A number of international conferences aimed **at consideration** of problems caused by the catastrophe will be held next year.
6. That comparative advantage can just as easily be in services as **in manufacturing** or agriculture.
7. The Committee held a general discussion **at the conclusion of** its consideration of country programmes.

# Придаточные предложения, вводимые союзным словом what

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Возможны следующие варианты перевода придаточных, вводимых союзным словом what (what-структур).

1. Сохраняется структура оригинала. Например:

We begin with what little we have to say about some results on metacyclic presentations. — Мы начнем с того небольшого, что мы можем сказать о некоторых результатах, касающихся метациклических представлений.

2. What-структура преобразуется в часть простого предложения. В ряде случаев при этом утрачивается эмпатичность высказывания. Например:

What the commissioners did was to sift the evidence as best as they could. — Члены комиссии со всей возможной тщательностью проверили представленные данные.

3. What-структура заменяется членом предложения, выполняющим в предложении ту же функцию. Обычно таким членом предложения является субстантивированное прилагательное или причастие. Например:

At this point we should evaluate what has been done. — На этой стадии мы должны оценить сделанное (то, что сделано).

4. В главную часть предложения включается постпозитивный член предложения what-структуры. Придаточное дополнительное оригинального текста превращается в придаточное определительное. Например:

Here we have concentrated on the evolution of what can be called, broadly, the urban problem in Britain. — Здесь мы сосредоточили свое внимание на истории проблемы, которую в широком смысле можно назвать проблемой городского строительства в Великобритании.

A transformation of such coordinates provides what is called an implication diagram. — Преобразование таких координат образует диаграмму, которую называют импликационной (диаграммой).

5. Добавляется существительное-дополнение, обозначающее родовое понятие по отношению к видовому понятию, обозначаемому постпозитивным существительным what-структуры. Например:

Some of these great nameless chiefs must have had what we should now, call "genius" as "men of action." — Некоторые из этих великих безымянных вождей, очевидно, обладали качеством, которое сейчас мы должны были бы назвать гениальной способностью к действию.

**Упражнение 10.** Переведите предложения или их части, включающие придаточные, вводимые союзным словом what (what-структуры).

1. Nitrogen-ring compounds are generally found linked to sugar phosphates to form what are known as nucleotides.
2. The giant planets beyond the asteroid belt, that is to say Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, are each surrounded by a number of satellite bodies, in some cases

- p>forming what might be termed replicas of the solar system in miniature.
3. In what may be termed the classical era, it was assumed that  $A$  was a function on  $Q$ .
  4. Exercise 17 shows that a uniformity on  $X$  is also determined by what we may call arbitrarily large sets.
  5. It is probable that many of the substances described in this chapter do not exist as such in their natural state and represent what the purist would call artifacts of the laboratory.
  6. Such electrons are detrimental to image formation, contributing to what is commonly called a background fog.
  7. At present what is clear is that the chief cell possesses more than one intracellular coupling mechanism.
  8. What is true of physiological function is equally true of mental function.
  9. Furthermore, the social motivation of what is happening must be looked at not from the narrow point of our present conditions but from a wider angle.
  10. It is therefore clear that when we compare, let me say, the population of a small Spanish village and that of a South Italian village, we may find in both communities what appears to the observer as the same type.
  11. The greatest flowering of formal town planning before the Industrial Revolution, though, came in what is known in continental Europe as the Baroque Era (17 and 18 centuries).
  12. It is natural that the words in commonest use should be the most irregular, for being most familiar they resist the unifying influence most strongly.



# Конструкции с there

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Глагол-сказуемое в конструкциях *there is, there are* обычно переводится глаголами «есть», «имеется», «существует», «находится», однако не исключено использование и других глаголов. Выбор эквивалента при переводе определяется лексическим значением подлежащего и характером текста. Например:

*There are objective obstacles to such an undesirable trend.* — Существуют объективные факторы, противодействующие такой нежелательной тенденции.

*There is no circulatory system.* — Кровеносная система отсутствует.

*There was in the first quarter of the eighteenth century considerable activity in the field of historical investigations.* — В первой четверти XVIII столетия наблюдалась активная деятельность в области исторических исследований.

В тех случаях, когда в конструкцию в качестве подлежащего входит отглагольное существительное, при переводе производится перестройка: английское существительное заменяется на соответствующий по смыслу русский глагол. Например:

*There will be no consideration of the structure itself.* — Сама структура рассматриваться не будет.

Когда за существительным-подлежащим в конструкции с *there* следует причастие, выбор глагола при переводе определяется значением причастия. Например:

After a maximal expiration, there is still some air left in the lung. — После полного выдоха в легком все еще остается некоторое количество воздуха.

Если за существительным-подлежащим английского предложения следует инфинитив-определение, то при переводе выбор глагола, как правило, диктуется значением этого инфинитива. При этом сказуемое обычно приобретает модальный оттенок. Например:

However, there are more formidable complications to consider first. — Однако сначала следует рассмотреть более серьезные осложнения.

Лексика конструкции в целом и нормы употребления литературного и научного стиля русского языка требуют иногда перевода с полной перестройкой. Например:

Despite these anomalies, there is broad agreement that in heart and kidney, the fast-moving isoenzymes predominate. — Несмотря на эти аномалии, многие исследователи признают, что в сердце и почках преобладают быстро движущиеся изоферменты.

**Упражнение 11.** Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на выбор глагола-сказуемого.

1. But there were several flaws in that approach.
2. There may be several tree layers, the highest some times over 50 m high.
3. There can be no question of setting off measures of the above kind against other efforts to conserve the environment.

4. There is considerable historical interest in knowing where Thales learned to predict eclipses.
5. There will also be areas of outstanding landscape beauty which merit their own brand of care and attention.
6. During the 18th century there was a tendency (of limited scope) to level the principal parts of strong verbs to two instead of three.

**Упражнение 12.** Переведите конструкции с *there*, учитывая значение включенных в них неличных форм глагола (причастия, инфинитива) и отглагольных существительных.

1. There is in most cases no assumption of a causal link between attributes.
2. Suppose that there is more education to be had from that remark than from an hour's reading of Ovid.
3. Modern farm progress cannot be halted. But there must be a realization of the side-effects of modern farming.
4. There are also changes occurring in the soil as a consequence of deposition of acid compounds, especially hydrogen ions, sulphate and nitrate ions.
5. Of course there were contradictory tendencies operating in the 17th century and continuing in the 18th.
6. There is no evidence in the sources to show from what original social group the indentured laborers of the twelfth century came.

**Упражнение 13.** Переведите конструкции с *there*, учитывая их лексическое наполнение. Дайте вариант перевода, наиболее полно отвечающий условиям данного контекста. Учтите возможность перестройки всего предложения.

1. There is one point on which there can be little doubt.
2. Further, there have been many recent results which cast a new light on much of the introductory material.

3. A thermal shift in atmospheric temperature of only a few degrees could change convection currents and affect climatic zones and the Polar Caps. There would be a marked effect on the earth's biota.
4. Afforestation is tending to regain its rightful place in the regional planning of all Mediterranean countries. There is a growing awareness of these problems even in the Southern Mediterranean lands.
5. There is always a greater wealth of fauna — mammals and birds — in farming areas bordered with hedges than in open areas.
6. In spite of these great advantages, there is a considerable body of opinion that program libraries have fallen far short of their potential.
7. For many bourgeois home buyers and even some planners on the Continent there has been enthusiasm for the English idea of single-family home living and the creation of the country-side.
8. There will have to be a dramatic increase in food supplies to feed the populations of the world at current levels of consumption about 25 years from now.

Если в конструкцию с *there* входят другие глаголы со значением бытия, становления, возникновения, перевод определяется значением употребляемого глагола. Например:

We also know that there existed other trends in agricultural management. — Мы также знаем, что в управлении сельским хозяйством существовали и другие тенденции.

**Упражнение 14.** Переведите предложения или их части, включающие *there* в сочетании с различными глаголами бытия и возникновения.

1. There has occurred a great simplification in the description of the system.
2. There emerged a further type of general statement.
3. There exists a number of texts by Marx and Engels which are explicitly devoted to the philosophical analysis of the nature of knowledge and explanation.
4. There followed Galileo's trial, a classic of tediousness and fatuity.
5. Thus there seems to be a positive relationship between extraversion and eye movements, though the particular indices vary from study to study.
6. There remained large areas in the mountain states where population density was less than two persons per square mile.

# Особенности перевода некоторых глаголов

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You've been verbed<sup>3</sup>

*Friending, trending, even evidencing and statementing... plenty of nouns are turning into verbs. What's going on?*

Mothers and fathers used to bring up children: now they parent. Critics used to review plays: now they critique them. Athletes podium, executives flipchart, and almost everybody Googles. Watch out — you've been verbed.

The English language is in a constant state of flux. New words are formed and old ones fall into disuse. But no trend has been more obtrusive in recent years than the changing of nouns into verbs. “Trend” itself (now used as a verb meaning “change or develop in a general direction”, as in “unemployment has been trending upwards”) is further evidence of — sorry, evidences — this phenomenon.

It is found in all areas of life, though some are more productive than others. Financiers are never lacking in ingenuity: Investec recently forecast that “Better-balanced autumn ranges should allow Marks & Spencer to anniversary tougher comparisons” — whatever that may mean. Politics has come up with “to handbag” (a tribute to Lady Thatcher) and “to doughnut” —

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<sup>3</sup> Gardner A. You've been verbed // The Economist Newspaper. 2011. 5 jan. URL: <https://www.economist.com/1843/2011/01/05/youve-been-verbed> (accessed 31.10.2019).

that is, to sit in a ring around a colleague making a parliamentary announcement, so that it is not clear to television viewers that the chamber is practically deserted.

New technology is fertile ground, partly because it is constantly seeking names for things which did not previously exist: we “text” from our mobiles, “bookmark” websites, “inbox” our e-mail contacts and “friend” our acquaintances on Facebook — only, in some cases, to “defriend” them later. “Blog” had scarcely arrived as a noun before it was adopted as a verb, first intransitive and then transitive (an American friend boasts that he “blogged hand-wringers” about a subject that upset him). Conversely, verbs such as “twitter” and “tweet” have been transformed into nouns — though this process is far less common.

Sport is another ready source. “Rollerblade”, “skateboard”, “snowboard” and “zorb” have all graduated from names of equipment to actual activities. Football referees used to book players, or send them off: now they “card” them. Racing drivers “pit”, golfers “par” and coastal divers “tombstone”.

Verbing — or denominalisation, as it is known to grammarians — is not new. Steven Pinker, in his book “The Language Instinct” (1994), points out that “easy conversion of nouns to verbs has been part of English grammar for centuries; it is one of the processes that make English English.” Elizabethan writers revelled in it: Shakespeare’s Duke of York, in “Richard II” (c. 1595), says “Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle”, and the 1552 Book of Common Prayer includes a service “commonly called the Churching of Women.”

There is a difference today, says Robert Groves, one of the editors of the new “Collins Dictionary of the English Language”. “Potential changes in our language are picked up and repeated faster than they would have been in the past, when print was the only mass communication medium, and fewer people were literate.” So coinages can be trialled around the world — and greenlighted — as soon as they are visioned.

What makes these leaps so easy is that English, unlike other Indo-European languages, uses few inflections. The infinitive does not take a separate ending, so while in French the noun “action” has to become the verb “actionner”, English can use the same form for both. In German (apart from “essen” meaning “food” or “eat”), such words are virtually unknown; the same is true of Chinese — though the noun meaning “thunder” can be used as the verb “to shock”. In Arabic such formations are not found at all.

What’s the driving force behind it? “Looking for short cuts, especially if you have to say something over and over again, is a common motivator,” says Groves. So fund-raisers say “to gift-aid” rather than repeat “donate using gift aid” all day long, and CIA agents looking for suspects to kidnap find “to rendition” handier than “to subject to extraordinary rendition”.

Sometimes the results are ridiculous — notably when verbs are minted from nouns which were formed from verbs in the first place. To say “Let’s conference” instead of “Let’s confer”, “I’ll signature it” instead of “I’ll sign it”, or “they statemented” instead of “they stated”, makes the speaker seem either ignorant or pretentious. (The late General Alexander Haig, whose military jargon was so singular it became known as “Haig-speak”, even wanted “to caveat” a proposal, and was duly ridiculed.) Using an elaborate verb when there is a far simpler alternative — such as “dialogue” for “talk” — has the same effect.

On the other hand, verbing can be entertaining — especially when applied, with a touch of mischief, to a proper noun. A classic example is “Gerrymander”, dating back to 1812, when — under Governor Gerry of Massachusetts — political boundaries were redrawn so tortuously that one district acquired the shape of a salamander. In 2004 a smear campaign against John Kerry, the Democrats’ nominee for president, gave us the verb “to swiftboat”, derived from the type of naval vessel Kerry had commanded in Vietnam. Nor should we forget “to Bobbitt”,



the verb coined when an irate Lorena Bobbitt took a knife to quite a specific part of her husband's physique.

Some lovers of the language deplore the whole business of verbing (Benjamin Franklin called it "awkward and abominable" in a letter to Noah Webster, the lexicographer, in 1789); others see it as proof of a vibrant linguistic culture. Certain words seem to bring people out in a rash — among them "actioning", "tasking", "impacting", "efforting", "accessing", "progressing" and "transitioning". Often, though, the dictionary yields surprising precedents: "impact" was used as a verb in the 17th century, and "task" in the 16th. Other verbs have managed to escape linguistic ghettos ("to access" was recognised by the "Oxford English Dictionary" over 20 years ago, but only as a computing term), or acquire new meanings: "to reference", originally meaning "to supply with references", has now become a near-twin of "to refer to".

Coinages that seem to bend over backwards invite derision. You may not be rushing "to boilerplate" (automatically include) material in a document, or "to demagogue" a political subject (discuss it in a rabble-rousing manner). Locative verbs are particularly clumsy: "I'd like to showcase/front-stage/hothouse/workshop this." A few simply appear crass — none more so than "to incest", meaning "to force into an incestuous relationship".

Not every coinage passes into general use, and with luck "to incest" will quietly fade away. But as for trying to end verbing altogether, forget it. You'd simply be Canuting.

*Anthony Gardner*

Consider the ways of verbalizing:

Original: The addition of X and Y to the medium permitted shaking of the solution without the formation of ice crystals and the precipitation of Z.

Revised: After **adding** *X* and *Y* to the medium we were able **to shake** the solution without causing crystals **to form** and without **precipitating** *Z*.

Original: The ice **deformation** is realized through...

Revised: The ice is **deformed** through...

Original: A **redistribution** of *X* occurs...

Revised: *X* is redistributed...

Original: In this paper, the **concern** is...

Revised: In this paper, we are concerned...

Original: We made a decision to make a written alteration in our route.

Revised: We decided to alter our route.

Original: It is important for you to make a written response to your client's call for proposals.

Revised: It is important for you to respond in writing to your client's call for proposals.

**Exercise 15.** Revise the following sentences, replacing nominalizations with verbs.

1. He offered an explanation for why they had come to the conclusion they should raise an objection to making a change in the policy.
2. Please take under consideration my proposal.
3. They came to an agreement they would reach a settlement out of court.
4. It is my suggestion that we make a proposal to make a refinement in the dephosphorization of taconite pellets.
5. She came to realization that her only means to make an escape was to make a pretense of sleeping.

6. Table 1 shows a comparison between *X* and *Y*.
7. The evaporation of *X* then takes place.
8. An increase in *X* of 30 % was achieved.
9. Even though this results in a significant reduction in overheads.
10. The design of *X* is aimed at supporting multimedia services.
11. This device is used as an interface which allows the transfer of *X* to *Y* to be performed.

**Exercise 16.** Replace the phrases in bold with a verb or can. Rearrange the sentence where necessary. Example:

A comparison of *X* and *Y* was made =  
= *X* and *Y* were compared.

1. The user **has the ability to** re-send the email again with the original attachment.
2. The configuration of the automatic pricing **is done using** the XYZ file.
3. This takes place **during the setup of connections** between *X* and *Y*.
4. The first step is **the choice of** *X* and *Y*.
5. This is determined by **the choice of** *X*.
6. This happens **at their first occurrence**.
7. This highlighted **a much better performance of** *X* compared to *Y*.
8. **After the start-up of the system,** *X* is...
9. Particular care has been taken **in the design of** *X*.
10. *X* **presents customisability feature**.

**Exercise 17.** Replace the phrases in bold with a verb or can. Rearrange the sentence where necessary.

1. **The installation of the system** is done automatically.
2. **The management of these systems** can be done by...

3. This section **contains an explanation of** the various parameters.
4. These methods will be used **for an investigation of** the properties of...
5. These are used as markers, **thus making possible their detection** at low levels.
6. The aim of this document is **the evaluation of** new solutions for...
7. Note that **the insertion of** a new value can be performed by the use.
8. I will outline the essential characteristics **of application, registration and protection of** a trademark.
9. **Market liberalisation** permits the coexistence of several firms offering the same type of service.
10. The production of mass and standardized goods and services **is a characteristic of** the 19th century.

**Exercise 18.** Rewrite the following sentences so that they are more concise. Example:

Original: At the beginning our research activity was mainly dedicated to the investigation of the parameters regarding...

Revised: Initially we investigated the parameters regarding...

1. In the following diagram we show what happens when...
2. Climatic conditions (temperature, rainfall) were also checked.
3. The objective of this document is to present... The interested reader can find a more complete introduction in [67].
4. It is necessary to set the parameters.
5. It is possible to send comments while writing in the file.
6. In the diagram it is highlighted how the applications work.

7. Looking at the spectra presented in Figure 2, one can observe that...
8. The procedure schematized in Figure 2 is based on a chemical treatment of the sample.
9. In the literature, there are several works that address the problem of predicting future locations [24, 36, 37].
10. The program exhibits the ability to merge data.
11. However, we should also mention that, because of the increase in the price of oil products, some public investors have started to pay attention in the last few years to renewable and non-conventional energy sources, including geothermal energy.
12. Nevertheless, in general, it can be observed that all the patients that participated in the survey achieved a significant level of improvement with regard to their motor skills.
13. In the second part, i. e., in Section IV, the coupling of gas chromatography with mass spectrometry is overviewed at the present state of the art and a comparison between our approach and preceding methods is made as well.
14. Very fundamental and valuable information has already been obtained on various chemical parameters (e. g. metals) from ice cores. Another important aspect that must be taken into account is that carbon dioxide, oxygen isotopes, and methane should be...
15. In general, the quantitative analysis of compounds that have been previously subjected to derivatisation reactions requires some remarks. The first, apparently trivial, and generally underestimated, is the necessity to use an internal standard. Then, the second is...
16. The overall effect of these three events corresponds to an increase in concentration by a factor of about 7 with respect to the concentration level observed in the period 1600–1750.

17. In the first decade of the 21st century i. e. 2001–2010, the trend in spending seems to decrease with the same slope as the previous period.
18. In these cases, analytical data may lead to draw a hypothesis about the presence of an unexpected material, and the study of selected reference materials, together with the interpretation of historical documents, allows us to confirm or not the initial hypothesis.
19. In the near future, with the increased availability of the instrumentation, it is possible that proteomics will become the preferred approach to protein determination in paintings.
20. It is fundamental to stress that most of the profiles obtained, from a quantitative point of view, do not correspond to any of the reference samples analysed, and this is in agreement with what can also be highlighted by other publications in the literature.

**Exercise 19.** Decide in which of these sentences the use of the -ing form is either potentially ambiguous or simply incorrect.

1. Yoga prevents a build-up of uncomfortable physical symptoms, **enabling** you to relax more easily.
2. These impulses move from one nerve to another, **dispatching** messages to the brain.
3. Doctors **working** in the US say that some illnesses connected with the heart may be cured by Biofeedback.
4. **Watching** TV in English, foreign students have improved their listening skills.
5. **Watching** TV for more than four hours a day can cause brain damage.
6. This is done **clicking** on the mouse.
7. Taxes will be lowered **creating** more jobs.
8. **Reviewing** the data, always make sure you have not left anything out.

9. I learned English **helping** my professor to write papers.
10. **By eating** vegetables alone, we cannot understand how some vegans do not have a deficiency in this vitamin.

**Exercise 20.** Disambiguate the following sentences.

1. To take our children to the party we all used our cars and then we left them there.
2. This should help to prevent piracy of CDs by Americans.
3. We investigated lions and tigers and elephants that are on the endangered species list.
4. We surveyed various immigrants: Tunisians, Moroccans and Senegalese who had entered the country before 2015.
5. After opening the program, the email can be sent to multiple recipients.
6. The fire broke out in the forest bordering the river but was extinguished before any major damage could be done by the local fire service.
7. Instructions for use: These articles are poisonous. If there are children in the house, keep them locked up safely.
8. A full range of games were presented for the men with no balls (e.g. darts, diving, bungee jumping).
9. Being over 500 years old, Dr. Alvarez handled the painting with great care.
10. Preserved in a frozen state, Professor Chang examined the samples.

**Exercise 21.** Replace the phrases in bold with a verb and make any other necessary changes. Example:

Original: The presence of mixtures of saccharide materials **make the identification** of a plant gum in a paint sample a difficult task.

Revised: The presence of mixtures of saccharide materials **make it difficult to identify** a plant gum in a paint sample.

1. The use of a microscope is essential for **a full comprehension** of the technique.
2. In certain environments this could **lead to an enhancement** in the lipid preservation.
3. The anaerobic bacteria can **cause a strong degradation** of the wood.
4. The amount formed **is strictly dependent** on the degree of oxidation, thus the values observed present a high variability and are influenced by many factors.
5. Samples were directly **monitored for the observation** of the morphological characteristics.
6. **The assessment of this index** was carried out by means of the correlation function.
7. **The heating of the probe** can be carried out in two different ways.
8. The main drawbacks are the increase in volume and weight of the residue which **causes the loss** of the advantage of the incineration process, and the production of a material that might still be very hazardous for the environment.



# Смысловое членение предложения

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Элементы смыслового членения (суждения) и члены предложения совпадают не всегда. Если в русской письменной речи рема всегда находится в конце фразы, то в английской письменной речи она может быть и в конце, и в начале фразы.

Разложение суждения (мысли) на субъект и предикат (тему и рему) свойственно всем языкам, но при этом в разных языках одно и то же суждение может выражаться разными грамматическими средствами.

Лингвисты различают монорему и дирему. В монореме и тема, и рема содержат новое, хотя важность нового в теме не так велика, как в реме. В диреме тема не содержит нового. В русской письменной речи рема и в диреме, и в монореме находится в конце фразы (или предложения). В английской письменной речи рема находится в конце диремы и в начале моноремы. В английской диреме темой служит либо подлежащее, либо обстоятельство, предшествующее подлежащему; а ремой — предикативная часть сказуемого, дополнение или обстоятельство. А вот в английской монореме рема выражается подлежащим<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Климзо Б.Н. Ремесло технического переводчика. Об английском языке, переводе и переводчиках научно-технической литературы. 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. М. : Р. Валент, 2006. 508 с.

Существуют некоторые ремовыделительные признаки, которые облегчают определение ремы в английском предложении.

1. Неопределенный артикль.

**A copper water-carrying cooling coil** was activated during the freezing of the material. — В процессе замораживания материала включался в работу **медный змеевик с охлаждающей водой**.

В английском предложении рема выражена подлежащим.

2. Нулевой артикль.

**Nonlinear programming methods** are applied to the grinding model for calculating the optimum grinding parameters. — Для расчета оптимальных значений параметров шлифования в модели использованы **методы нелинейного программирования**.

В английском предложении рема выражена подлежащим во множественном числе.

**Side lighting** was used in making the photographs exhibited here. — При получении показанных здесь фотографий применяли **боковое освещение**.

Подлежащее стоит в единственном числе, но артикль нулевой, поскольку lighting — неисчисляемое существительное.

3. Придаточное предложение дополнительное с союзом that.

It was generally observed that **a heat affected zone** was present in the surface region of each specimen. – В поверхностной зоне каждого образца обычно наблюдалось присутствие **зоны термического влияния**.

The data clearly show that **large quantities of pyrites** can be removed from coal. — Эти данные убедительно показывают, что из угля можно удалить **большое количество пирита**.

4. Придаточное предложение времени с союзом *as*, *after*, *where*.

**Other instabilities** generally became increasingly important as the coupling factor was increased. — По мере увеличения параметра связи все более важными становились **другие неустойчивые решения**.

**One sensor** was positioned in each of 25 tubes after the bundle was assembled and installed in the test facility. — После сборки и монтажа пучка в экспериментальной установке в каждую из его 25 труб установили **датчик**.

5. Придаточное предложение причины с союзом *since*, *inasmuch as*.

Tests with the Total emulsifier were more limited since **a different high pressure nozzle** had to be installed for each emulsion flow rate. — Опыты с использованием диспергатора фирмы Total проводились в более ограниченных масштабах, так как для каждого расхода эмульсии приходилось устанавливать **другое сопло высокого давления**.

This is a surprising outcome, inasmuch as **larger differences** would have been expected on the basis of geometrical differences between the two types of channels. — Это несколько неожиданно, поскольку из геометрических различий для этих двух типов каналов можно было бы ожидать **большого расхождения результатов**.

Results were rewarding, since **much knowledge** was derived for a relatively small investment in computer time. — Результаты окупили эти усилия, так как за относительно малое компьютерное время была получена **большая информация**.

## 6. Обстоятельство цели, выраженное инфинитивом.

Thus, to reduce the resistance of the bed, **larger particles** were required. — Таким образом, чтобы уменьшить сопротивление (кипящего) слоя, требовалось использовать **более крупные частицы**.

Ремой является подлежащее английского предложения.

7. Слова *only, just, merely, such as, at least, rather than*.  
При этом ремой (предикатом) оказывается член предложения, непосредственно следующий за ремовыделительным словом.

Fig. 13 suggests total flame radiation is reduced rather than **increased** by using emulsified fuels. — Из рис. 13 следует, что при использовании эмульгированных топлив суммарное излучение пламени уменьшается, а не **возрастает**.

**Little attention** has been given, however, to the combustion of pyrites as an impurity in coal fired in a furnace for the purpose of rising steam. — Однако вопросу горения пиритов как примесей угля, сжигаемого в топке с целью парогенерации, уделяется **мало внимания**.

**Very little machining** is necessary to prepare the sample. — Для приготовления такого образца требуется **очень небольшая механическая обработка**.

**Упражнение 22.** Определите рему. Переведите предложения.

1. A number of studies have been carried out during the last three decades on gas turbine modeling for power system dynamic studies, which are well documented in the published literature.
2. Thus, for brevity, a complete gas turbine modeling description will not be discussed here.

3. In order to maintain the exhaust temperature at the optimal value to achieve highest efficiency, CCGTs are equipped with variable inlet guide vanes.
4. Consequently, a single machine test system has been considered in order to investigate the frequency response characteristics of an OCGT and a CCGT, enabling their dynamic limited responses to be more clearly seen.
5. The present study addresses this difficulty by proposing a way to combine synchrophasor measurements that approximately reduce a corridor with multiple lines to an equivalent single line, giving a more justifiable and accurate indication of the margin to voltage collapse.
6. Power networks have many degrees of freedom in their voltages and currents.
7. In practical high stress cases of interest, we expect that lines with larger susceptances carry larger currents and powers, so that the voltage across the lines can be similar and the equal voltage conditions at the generators and at the loads can be approximately satisfied.
8. Our results suggest that we have found a promising and systemic approach for combining together synchrophasor measurements for multiple transmission lines so that single line monitoring methods can be applied.
9. Consultation is an approach to collective inquiry that is unifying *rather than* divisive.
10. One of the important control functions in the wind farm central controller is the dispatch control that generates the active power reference and reactive power reference for each wind turbine.
11. To implement the optimized wind power for each wind turbine, new dispatch method should be developed.
12. There is no need to consider the wind velocity deficit behind the last wind turbine.

13. There are no corresponding generally accepted industry standards or specifications concerning impulse voltage requirements.
14. Country-specific resolutions *merely* duplicated that process and undermined the Council.
15. There is a significant body of performance data published on motor insulation covering characteristics such as endurance, thermal capability, and dissipation factor.
16. The voltage impulses of primary interest are due to switching.
17. For the relatively short-front impulses for which turn voltage distribution is of particular interest, it is expected that the highest turn and coil voltages will be attained in the first coil before the influence of the other end of the winding is manifested at the first coil.
18. To carry out this procedure, it appears necessary to apply numerical procedures early in the evaluation, approximating the integral representation of the impulse by a finite number of discrete components.
19. The national communication provided very little information on government policies on climate change, the environment in general, or energy.
20. Yet, until recently, comparatively *little attention* has been paid to the long-term migration consequences of predictable environmental forces.
21. This creates confusion *rather than* clarity.
22. While a method has been developed to calculate inductance and capacitance circuit elements, conductances must be selected.
23. Capacity-building for local permitting authorities and industries was of particular importance.
24. One area of particular concern was accounting for non-expendable equipment.

**Упражнение 23.** Выберите предложение с лучшим подлежащим.

1. a) The following are some examples of rare species...  
b) Examples of rare species are the following...
2. a) Among the factors which influence longevity of seeds, of particular importance are temperature and moisture content.  
b) Temperature and moisture content are particularly important factors influencing the longevity of seeds.
3. a) Sometimes 802.16 systems are referred to as Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) systems in the trade press.  
b) In the trade press, 802.16 systems are sometimes referred to as Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) systems.
4. a) However, this operation is only defined for some nouns, which are called countable nouns.  
b) However, only for some nouns this operation is defined, these nouns are called countable nouns.
5. a) To do this exercise, you do not need to be able to understand the meaning of the technical words.  
b) You do not need to be able to understand the meaning of the technical words in order to do this exercise.
6. a) A gradual decline in germinability and in the subsequent vigor of the resultant seedling, a higher sensitivity to stresses upon germination and eventually loss of the ability to germinate are generally recorded.  
b) There is generally a gradual decline in germinability and in the subsequent vigor of the resultant seedling, followed by a higher sensitivity to stress upon germination, and eventually a loss of the ability to germinate.
7. a) This leads to the expression in the plasma membrane of AGEs derived from misfolded proteins, which are known to transmit to surrounding cells (Fig. 2).

b) This leads to the expression of AGEs derived from misfolded proteins in the plasma membrane, which are known to transmit to surrounding cells (Fig. 2).

**Упражнение 24.** Преобразуйте предложения по образцу. Пример:

Concerning the role of education, it is given great emphasis in their society.

- = The role of education is given great emphasis in their society.
  - = Their society gives great emphasis to the role of education.
  - = Great emphasis is given to the role of education in their society.
1. As far as religion is concerned, it plays a fundamental role.
  2. With regard to politics, the vast majority of politicians are men.
  3. In relation to performance, this increased in direct relation to the number of training sessions.
  4. Concerning the side effects of the treatment, only one serious effect is currently known about.
  5. Regarding the best way to learn a language, several theories have recently been developed.

**Упражнение 25.** Закончите предложения так, чтобы они сохранили исходные значения.

1. It is possible to use several strategies to achieve these goals.  
Several strategies...
2. It is possible with this model to give the actual flow rate.  
This model gives...



3. It is certain/sure that the new laws will benefit nuclear research.  
The new laws will...
4. It is mandatory to use X.  
X is...
5. It is possible to demonstrate [Kim, 2014] that...  
Kim [2014]...
6. It is anticipated there will be a rise in stock prices.  
A rise in stock prices...
7. It is regretted that no funds will be available for the next academic year.  
Unfortunately...

**Упражнение 26.** Преобразуйте предложения так, чтобы они не начинались с *it is*.

1. It is easy to carry out these tests.
2. It is regretted that your manuscript does not fit the scope of the conference.
3. It is possible that salaries will increase.
4. It is important to clean the samples.
5. It is necessary to define the stresses with respect to the original configuration.
6. It is highly probable that all future implantations will be required to adhere to new safety rules.
7. It would be advisable to calculate the coefficients beforehand.
8. It is reasonable to think that at least one value will equal X.
9. It is possible to use the code for other purposes as well.

**Упражнение 27.** Преобразуйте предложения.

1. Hugh, with his old gray eyes feverish, broke off a long twig from chokecherry bush.
2. Hugh slowly slipped away into delirium.

3. He was awakened by a cold touch.
4. There was something that had moved against his good side.
5. It was a rattler.
6. If he moved the least little bit, he'd have a batch of rattler poison in his blood, besides all the rot he already had in it.
7. He lifted the bad leg while grimacing and cursing. He felt pain that filled him from tip to toe.

**Упражнение 28.** Преобразуйте предложения, учитывая принцип актуального членения.

1. Most societies harbor a subculture best described as the word people. To think about words and take pains to express themselves clearly, logically, and in a civil manner is what these people do.
2. Women are traditionally trained to place others' needs first, to feel these needs as their own (the "infinite capacity"); their sphere, their satisfaction to be in making it possible for others to use their abilities. When Virginia Woolf, already a writer of achievement, wrote [about her father] in her diary, this is what she was writing about.
3. English has a long tradition of doubling words, a habit that we acquired shortly after we began to borrow from Latin and French the thousands of words that we have since incorporated into English. Early writers would use both words because the borrowed word usually sounded a bit more learned than the familiar native one.

**Упражнение 29.** Read about the ways of recognizing both genders in our writing.

1. Use plural pronouns. Change "A doctor treats his patients well" to "Doctors treat their patients well."

2. Eliminate the masculine pronoun. Change “A doctor treats his patients well” to “A doctor treats patients well.” Likewise, change “When a patient complains, he deserves a respectful response” to “A patient who complains deserves a respectful response.”
3. Replace the masculine pronoun with an article (*a*, *an*, or *the*). Write, “A doctor treats a patient well.”
4. Use genderless words such as *person* and *individual*. Change “A doctor is considerate. He treats patients well” to “A doctor is a considerate person who treats patients well” or “A doctor who treats patients well is a considerate person.”
5. Use the second person. Write, “As a doctor, you treat your patients well.”
6. Use the “singular they and their” with indefinite words and pronouns such as *every*, *any*, *everyone*, and *anybody*. Change “Every doctor knows he should treat his patients well” to “Every doctor knows they should treat their patients well.”
7. Use *he* or *she*. As a last resort, write, “A doctor treats his or her patients well.”

**Упражнение 30.** Преобразуйте предложения, сделав их политически корректными.

1. Use plural pronouns: “A skydiver is responsible for folding his own parachute.”
2. Eliminate the masculine pronoun: “A skydiver feels his pulse quicken when exiting the plane and climbing onto the strut” or “When a skydiver asks the pilot about the black clouds on the horizon, he expects an informed response.”
3. Replace the masculine pronoun with an article (*a*, *an*, or *the*): “A skydiver needn’t apologize for his fear.”
4. Use genderless words such as *person* and *individual*: “A skydiver is conscientious. He always follows protocol.”

5. Use the second person: “A trained skydiver knows that if his chute doesn’t open, he will hit the ground at 160 miles per hour.”
6. Use the “singular *they* and *their*” with indefinite words and pronouns such as *every*, *any*, *everyone*, and *anybody*. “If landing on a building or other object cannot be avoided, every skydiver knows to flare his chute at ten feet above the first point of contact and strike the object feet first. If the object is a cow, he also says, ‘I’m sorry.’”

**Упражнение 31.** Изучите пять способов семантического сдвига.

1. Shifts in verb tense.  
Change “The team members **worked** on the project for three months, and they **do** a first-rate job” to “The team members **worked on** the project for three months, and they **did** a first-rate job.”
2. Shifts in person.  
Change “If **writers** proofread carefully, **you** will avoid making embarrassing errors” to “If **writers** proofread carefully, **they will** avoid making embarrassing errors.”
3. Shifts in subject.  
Change “Although **some people** consistently arrive on time, **there** are others who do not” to “Although **some people** consistently arrive on time, **others** do not.”
4. Shifts in voice.  
Change “We secretaries **take pride** in our work, and our assignments **are completed** on time” to “We secretaries **take pride** in our work, and we **complete** our assignments on time.”
5. Shifts in modified subject.  
Change “**When pickled**, I think herring tastes like caviar” to “**When pickled, herring** tastes like caviar to me.”

With these five shifts in mind, examine the following sentences and their revisions.

1. Original: Your coverage would terminate and will not convert to an individual plan.  
Revised: Your coverage **would** terminate and **would** not convert to an individual plan = Your coverage **will** terminate and **will** not convert to an individual plan.
2. Original: If managers want to succeed, you must communicate effectively.  
Revised: If **managers** want to succeed, **they** must communicate effectively.
3. Original: Please let me know if there are any problems.  
Revised: Please let me know **if you** have any problems. (**You** is the understood subject of the first clause, as in “**You** let me know.”)
4. Original: If standard programming information is needed, refer to the Project Implementation Manual.  
Revised: If **you** need standard programming information, refer to the Project Implementation Manual.
5. Original: When plastered, you are ready to paint your walls.  
Revised: When **plastered, your walls** are ready to be painted. (In the first version, **you** were plastered rather than **your walls**.)

**Упражнение 32.** Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. My dad and I are canoeing the storm-swollen Red River Gorge in Daniel Boone National Park when we approached a particularly ferocious set of rapids.
2. Although we were both strong paddlers, you knew to respect the power of a raging river.
3. As we later learned, six of the eight canoes in our party capsize on this single run of rapids; there were only two canoes that made it through upright, and we were one of them.

4. At the last moment, I realized the rapids were too dangerous and second thoughts about shooting them were had by me.
5. Shouting “Let’s pull over!” the canoe was steered toward the rocky shore.
6. Dad and I paddle toward a big, flat rock on shore and tried to hold onto its slick surface.
7. We were talking over what to do when I lost my grip.
8. It was then the current caught our stern and there was a pull of our canoe to a broadside position in the river, and down the rapids we went stern first.
9. We flipped around in our seats, and the frothing white water was flailed at with our paddles.
10. Once loaded, our friends who had capsized suggested we camp for the night rather than venture onto the river again.

**Упражнение 33.** Consider the needless modifiers in these sentences.

1. Our [past] history of failures is well documented.
2. The [final] outcome is concise writing.
3. My [future] goal is to eliminate needless modifiers.
4. Did anyone in the [immediate] vicinity of the blast see anything suspicious?
5. Do you understand the [basic] essence of the problem?
6. Should I continue [on], or do you see the pattern?

**Упражнение 34.** Вычеркните избыточные определения в предложениях. Cross out twelve unnecessary modifiers.

Of the truly great American writers who wrote in a plain rather than ornate style, one really stands out: Ernest Hemingway. It was Hemingway who had the courage to trust a simple word to

do the job. His shining example offers an enormously invaluable lesson to today's modern on-the-job writer.

"When Thomas Hudson woke," Hemingway wrote in his posthumously published novel, *Islands in the Stream*, "there was a light east breeze blowing and out across the flats the sand was bone white under the blue sky and the small high clouds that were traveling with the wind made dark moving patches on the green water. "

The end result of this straightforward, unassuming style: a narrative that takes its uncanny effect not from complexity and elaboration but from simple understatement, suggestion, and omission. Hemingway wanted only what was absolutely essential. At the risk of saying too little, he tried to say just enough.

Recently, I visited Hemingway's home in Key West, I felt the ocean breeze on my skin as it traveled across the wide verandas and through the tall windows and into the house, I held the paws of the six-toed cats (descendants of Papa's pets), and I imagined him sitting at his Royal black typewriter in his backyard studio, doing some of the best work of his life, as he did when he wrote this description in *Islands*.

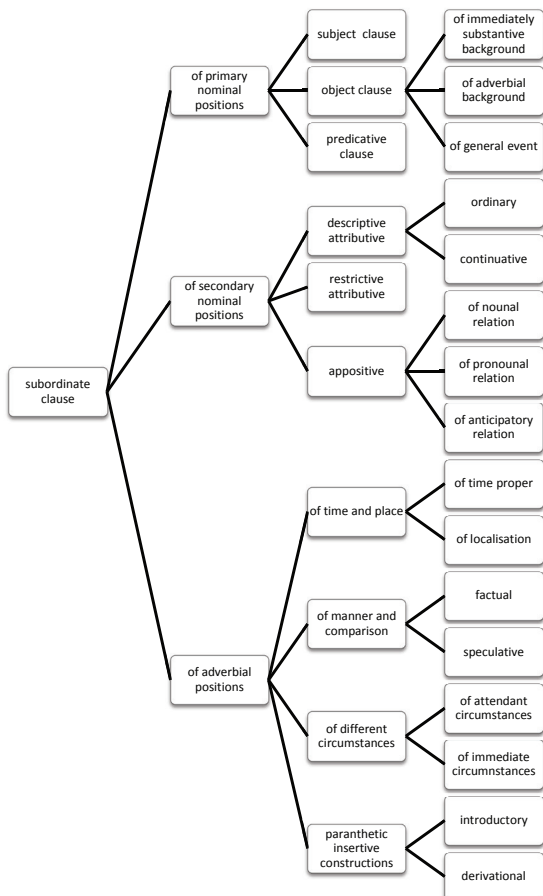
"The water of the [Gulf] Stream was usually a dark blue when you looked out at it when there was no wind. But when you walked out into it there was just the green light of the water over that floury white sand and you could see the shadow of any big fish a longtime before he could ever come in close to the beach."

The general consensus is his writing could be clumsy and boorish and offensive, but when he was good, he was one of the very best. He never used a single word until he had fingered it like a beachcomber examining a shell and turned it over in his hand until he had the feel of it, and then he kept it only if it was good.

Our challenge as writers is to take the time Hemingway took to weigh every word.

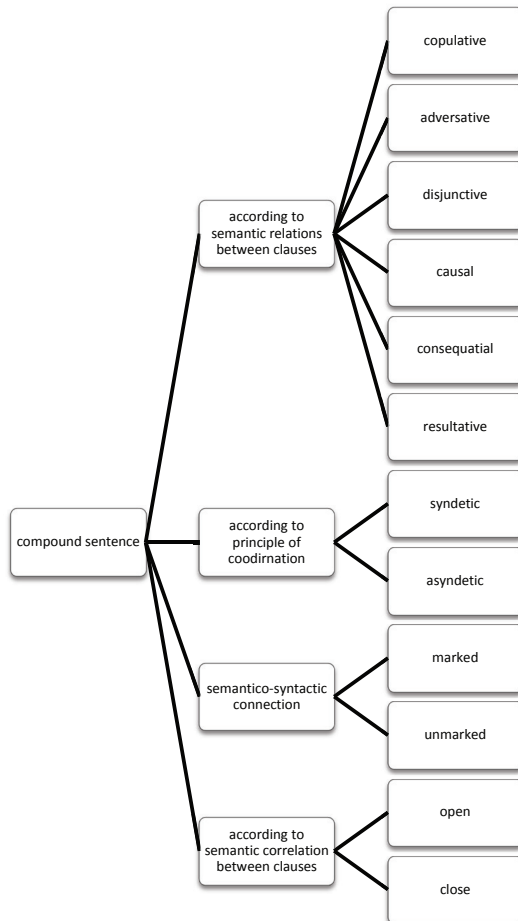
# Сложное предложение

Consider the types of clauses of a complex sentence:

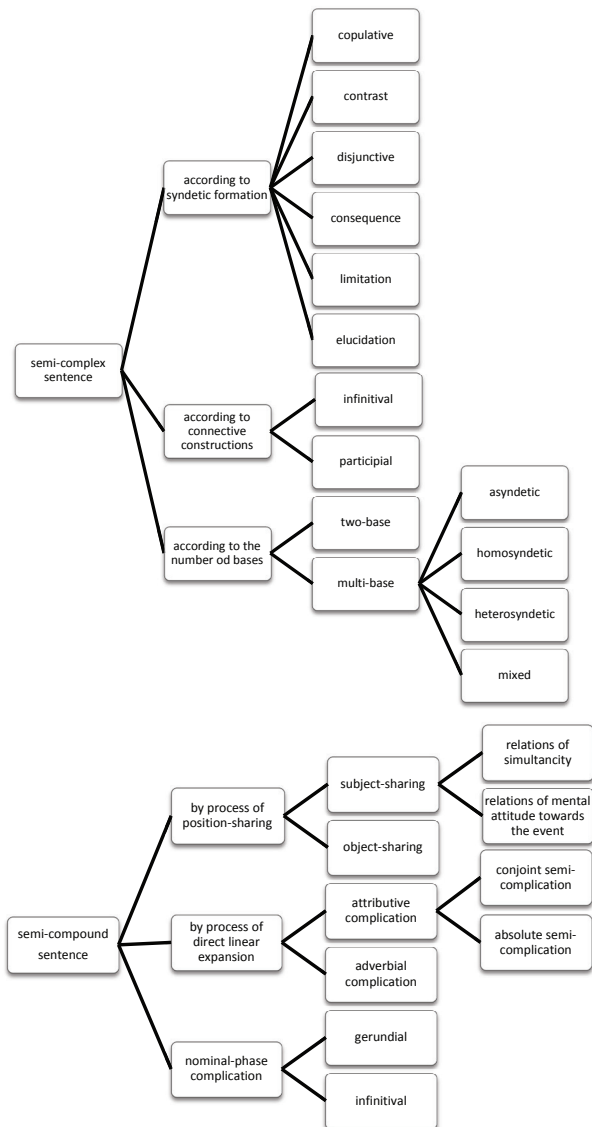




Consider types of a compound sentence:



Consider types of a semi-composite sentence:



**Упражнение 35.** Определите тип придаточного предложения. Переведите предложения.

1. How the plus and minus came into use is a matter of considerable conjecture.
2. What has been achieved thus far is insight into economic mechanisms.
3. How pleasant work can be is shown by a simple fact.
4. What a decision problem is must be clearly defined.
5. Whether the methods have been used since then is not known.
6. Which method is preferred depends entirely on circumstances.
7. Whether or not a social system evolves and survives is dependent on the efficiency with which it processes information.
8. What matters here is that in principle the problem can be solved manually.
9. The question remains whether this approach is applicable in all cases.
10. The result is that after many modifications the programme becomes nearly unintelligible.
11. He was what has come to be known as a sociological critic.
12. The prime lesson (result) of sense experience is that things do change.
13. The problem is whether the results of the test should be recorded, whether successful or not.
14. The advantage of suspension bridges is that they permit wider spans than any other type.
15. Life has a purpose that must be fought for.
16. A man is known by the company he keeps.
17. Everything comes to him who knows how to wait.
18. It all has something to do with the way he was brought up.

19. This is the only way by which we can distinguish which of the two events came first.
20. This paper addresses the objectives a requirements document ought to meet.
21. Every task a computer does must be programmed.
22. Whatever advice you give, be short.
23. I'll believe it, when I see it.
24. You never know what you can until you try.
25. Although these two methods will require completely different control structures, the techniques used will not be very different.
26. This procedure is applicable whether or not the product is pure.
27. The heat problem will become insignificant, since transistors emit a negligible amount of heat.
28. The experiment was to be repeated several times so that the results obtained could be compared.
29. If parents would only realize how they bore their children.
30. If nothing goes wrong, we'll complete the work at the time appointed.
31. The fact points to the postulated relationship provided no inversion has taken place.
32. Should we weigh the cord, we should find its weight so small as to be negligible.
33. If the operation had been performed properly, the material would have given a negative test for unsaturation.
34. It would have been risky to answer these questions by a simple "yes" or "no", if they had not been verified by experiment.
35. Were the speed of the rocket equal to that of the light, its mass would be infinite.
36. The method mattered little if the object was achieved.
37. But for the striking changes in the structure of the matter one could have predicted the resulting concentration.

38. Unless a very high pressure is used electrons produce only a small number of ions.
39. Had we any reason, we might refuse the offer of the Columbia group.
40. This could have been noticed by the programmer if he would have inspected his programme carefully.
41. Figure 10 illustrates how this self-checking is accomplished.
42. We'll now see if the explanations to the exceptions of the gas laws can be found.
43. One has to find whether there were any traces of water left.

# Причастие в функции определения

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Если эквивалентом английского глагола является русский глагол, принимающий косвенное дополнение, перевод страдательного причастия-определения предполагает следующие трансформации. Причастие трансформируется в глагол, имеющий неопределенно-личную форму, или в глагол в личной форме при наличии агента действия, вводимого предлогом *by*. Причастная конструкция преобразуется в придаточное определительное, вводимое относительным местоимением «который» (-ая, -ое, -ые). Относительному местоимению предшествует предлог в случае предложного управления русского глагола-эквивалента. Например:

That was the rule strictly obeyed in all newly formed colleges. — Это было правило, которому строго следовали во всех вновь образованных колледжах.

The war and the proletarian revolution in Russia, followed by revolutions on the continent, had a great impact on the workers of the U. S. — Война и пролетарская революция в России, за которой последовали революции на континенте, оказали большое влияние на рабочих США.

The languages of this vast belt, spoken by a population of presumably some 50 million, are little known. — Языки этой широкой зоны, на которых говорит население приблизительно в 50 млн человек, мало известны.

При переводе страдательных причастий от глаголов указанного типа в некоторых случаях можно также использовать прием лексической замены, употребив в качестве русского эквивалента синонимичные в данном контексте причастия. Например:

The results arrived at are in good agreement with the general theory. — Полученные результаты хорошо согласуются с общей теорией.

The monograph contains many interesting questions as yet unanswered in literature. — Монография содержит много интересных вопросов, еще не решенных в литературе (еще не нашедших своего решения...).

При переводе глагола словосочетанием могут использоваться все приемы перевода страдательного залога. Так, последний приведенный пример может интерпретироваться и следующими способами:

Монография содержит много интересных вопросов, на которые еще не найдено ответа (...на которые еще не нашли ответа).

**Упражнение 36.** Переведите предложения или их части, содержащие причастие-определение.

1. The approach followed in this paper has been influenced by the model considered in § 5.
2. Descriptions of mass and energy carriers of information emphasized in more comprehensive texts have been largely omitted.
3. This book is intended as an introduction to a new branch of mathematical logic initiated in the late fifties.
4. The actual trajectory, followed by watching the tracks of the ions, resembles Fig. 6.

5. The biochemical findings sometimes do not correspond with morphologic patterns of variation influenced by protein factors other than those studied.
6. In each section below will be found comments on the cases of deaths, notes on toxic symptoms associated with the use of the drug, and the conclusions come to with regard to the value of the drug.
7. It must be stressed that within this period the changes referred to were not peculiar to one section of Romania, but appeared universally.
8. The Polynesian cotton abandoned to grow wild before the Europeans arrived proved to be a wild descendant of the hybridized, artificially produced American cottons.

Причастие в функции определения может вводиться союзом *as*. В этом случае вся конструкция переводится придаточным предложением с союзами «так, как», «в том виде, как», «такой, как» или распространенным причастием. Например:

In the case of scattering of a single light quantum, as considered in sec. 1, the phases of the two waves are entirely undetermined. — В случае рассеяния одного светового кванта, рассмотренного в параграфе 1 (в том виде, как это доказано в параграфе 1), фазы этих двух волн абсолютно неопределенны.

**Упражнение 37.** Переведите текстовые отрывки или их части, включающие причастия в функции определения.

1. Some details of the packing together of the pyrosilicate groups in the crystal, as discussed in current literature, seem intelligible only with reduced formal charges on the outer oxygens.
2. Without deduction reasoning to expose the heart of the matter mathematics as understood by professional mathematicians does not exist.



3. The device reduced the rate of spontaneous transmitter release as measured by the frequency of miniature end plate potentials.
4. There seems little point to any extended discussion of the comparability of the structures in question as revealed by the electron microscope to those in the fixed preparations of traditional cytology.
5. As used by enzymologists, the term “reversible” means that the inhibitory action may be reversed easily.
6. Chromosome features useful in such studies are distinctive loops or other configurations as found in *Drosophila* salivary chromosomes.
7. It has been suggested that the interstitial fluid space as measured in the moth may occupy 20 % of the volume of the cortex.
8. The term “West Indian” as generally understood, however, is both more and less extensive than the one we have used.
9. In science as first practiced by Pythagoras the new and decisive element of purposive interference with nature (in the raw) enters.
10. Internal children as assessed by the Environment Test seem to do better in school than externals.

## Причастие в функции обстоятельства

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Причастие I в функции обстоятельства может переводиться деепричастием, отглагольным существительным с предлогом или личной формой глагола в придаточных временных, причинных, уступительных, условных и в придаточных сопутствующих условиях. Причастие II в функции обстоятельства обычно переводится причастием или инфинитивом. Например:

Investigating, he found that the notes emitted by vibrating strings depend also on the lengths of the strings. — Проводя исследование, он обнаружил, что качество звука, издаваемого вибрирующими струнами, зависит также от длины струн.

Во время своих исследований он обнаружил...

Когда он проводил исследование, он обнаружил...

The fact that ice floats, being lighter than water, is important to organisms. — То, что лед, будучи легче воды, плавает на ее поверхности, имеет (определенное) значение для (различных) организмов. (Способность льда плавать, поскольку он легче воды, важна для организмов.)

Considered carefully and impartially, this argumentation reveals some inconsistency. — Рассмотренная тщательно и беспристрастно, эта аргументация обнаруживает некоторую непоследователь-

ность. (Если рассмотреть эту аргументацию тщательно и беспристрастно, она обнаруживает...)

**Упражнение 38.** Переведите предложения или их части, включающие причастия в функции обстоятельства.

1. It is to be remarked that (7) and (8) are not independent for each, being complex, gives rise to the same pair of equations in real coordinates.
2. Given two or more homozygous individuals differing with respect to two or more genes, outcrossing generates a much greater amount of individual variability by recombination.
3. Occupying the lands to the north of the upper waters of the Niger, the old Ghana rulers and their people enjoyed a position of great power.
4. Lacking other modes of expression, Russia's vast illiterate multitudes described their emotions and thoughts by word of mouth.
5. As an engineer Empedocles bettered the record of Thales, providing his hot and humid city with complete air conditioning by cutting a pass through the mountains to admit the cool wind.
6. At the same time the natural increase of population in the development areas created a potential demand for even more employment than had been expected, increasing the scale of the problem of economic development there.
7. In the Byzantine, in spite of the gradual growth of "economic feudalism" the land regime, being based upon Roman law, did not stifle the functioning of "money economy".
8. Taken in the context of this classification, this generalization states that languages of type 1 arise from languages of type 2 in a particular and specified manner.

9. Growing up in our own civilization we know little how we ourselves are conditioned by it, how our bodies, our language, our mode of thinking and acting are determined by limits imposed upon us by our environment.
10. Even limited in this way, the classification embraces some 48 elements, all decidedly metallic.
11. Bringing electricity out of its isolation, as a set of peculiar phenomena, these experiments linked it with the general body of science.

# Определительные обороты

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Английские причастия прошедшего времени в функции определения ставятся после определяемого слова. К ним относятся *concerned, desired, expected, investigated, obtained, required, sought, studied, tested*. Например:

These tests would indicate the appropriate creep fracture criterion for the metal **concerned**. — Такие опыты указали бы на подходящий критерий разрушения при ползучести для **рассматриваемых** металлов.

These averages are precisely the information **required**. — Эти средние значения и есть как раз **требуемая** информация.

Сказанное справедливо и для случая, когда у существительного имеется второе определение, выраженное прилагательным:

The experimental points **obtained** agree very well with the theoretical curve. — **Полученные** экспериментальные точки очень хорошо согласуются с теоретической кривой.

Причастие настоящего времени в качестве определения может стоять как позади, так и впереди определяемого слова:

The major usage of these additives thus far has been in boilers **burning** residual fuel **containing** high concentrations of deposit forming elements such as sulfur, sodium, vanadium, etc. — Пока эти при-

садки используются в основном в котлах, **сжигающих** мазут с высокой концентрацией таких образующих отложения элементов, как сера, натрий, ванадий и т. д.

Некоторые определительные обороты отличаются тем, что входящее в них причастие или прилагательное ставится перед определяемым словом, а остальная часть оборота — после определяемого слова:

Purchasing lead time is the **elapsed** time between the placement of a purchase requisition and the receipt of the material in the store-room. — Период закупки — это время, **прошедшее** между подачей требования на закупку материала и выдачей расписки о получении материала на складе.

The approximations are consistent with **established** concepts in **elastic** problems. — Эти приближения согласуются с представлениями, **установившимися** в задачах упругости.

В отличие от русского языка, в английском языке определительный причастный оборот может быть вынесен вперед:

This means that use of crack tip opening angle as a crack growth characterizing parameter has physical justification. — Это значит, что использование угла раскрытия кончика трещины в качестве параметра, характеризующего рост трещины, физически обосновано.

Такой оборот иногда ставится даже впереди развернутого определительного оборота:

The control system programmes the operation of the hydraulically and solenoid operated main and pilot gas valves in suitably timed sequences. — Система регулирования программирует работу основной и вспомогательной газовой арматуры с гидравлическим или

электромагнитным управлением в соответствующей последовательности.

Русские определения в виде сложного слова, составленного из причастия и наречия, в английском языке передаются наречием с инфинитивом:

Volatile treatment permitted the formation **of difficult to remove** deposits. — Обработка летучими не мешала образованию **трудно-удаляемых** отложений.

В качестве определения может использоваться число с размерностью:

The **750 ft/sec** highly loaded stage might have a much narrower range of operation than the **1050 ft/sec** lightly loaded stage. — Тяжело нагруженная ступень со скоростью [концов лопаток] **750 фут/с** может иметь гораздо меньший диапазон работы, чем легко нагруженная ступень со скоростью **1050 фут/с**.

**Упражнение 39.** Переведите следующие предложения.

1. The complexity of the technique involved increased considerably.
2. The rate of a reaction depends on the specific nature of the substances involved.
3. Energy loss has been considered in Chapter II. The processes involved are ionizing collision and atomic excitations.
4. This half-life is a characteristic only of the particular nucleus concerned.
5. None of the authors concerned had based his experiment on the method discussed.
6. Everybody located on earth is pulled downwards by the emission of the gamma-ray may be unstable.

7. The temperature of the liquid obtained remained constant.
8. All the isotopes now produced by reactors can also be made in a cyclotron.
9. Our attention will be focused on comparative methods applied by different sciences.
10. The terms insisted upon are difficult to fulfil.
11. The laboratory joined by Dr. Adler was then engaged in space research.
12. Roentgen chanced to observe some rays uninfluenced by any magnetic field.
13. Recrystallization followed by extraction gave good results.
14. The method followed by A. G. Webster was accurate.
15. The problem attacked by the laboratory of physical chemistry in 1981 is solved.
16. Substances attacked by moisture should be kept dry.
17. The data referred to in this paper are quite reliable.
18. The common feature of acids is the acidic hydrogen already referred to.
19. The pattern referred to earlier is due to irregular distributions of crystals.
20. The substance affected by a magnetic field was a metal.
21. Cooling followed by heating gave good results.
22. The procedure followed by this investigator was proposed by Smith.
23. The phenomenon influencing the rate of the reaction was thoroughly investigated.
24. The discovery of unknown rays uninfluenced by a magnetic field was reported by Roentgen.
25. The paper on heat conduction of gases followed by the report on diffusion was presented by Dr. Lewes.



# Возвратные глаголы

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В английском языке возвратность глагола выражается следующими способами.

## 1. Страдательный залог глагола.

The size of the control volume **is determined from** two considerations. — Размер контрольного объема **определяется** с учетом двух обстоятельств.

## 2. Возвратные местоимения *itself, themselves* и т. д.

In regions of low velocity, the shear stresses are small and the mixture will remain stationary, so that such regions **show themselves** as black streak-free zones on the surface. — На участках малой скорости напряжения сдвига малы и смесь остается неподвижной, так что эти участки **обнаруживаются** на поверхности в виде черных бесполосных зон.

## 3. Словосочетания.

The system **is still in use** in some installations. — Эта система все еще **используется** в некоторых установках.

Однако самое главное — переводчику на английский нужно помнить, что некоторые английские глаголы могут быть как переходными (т. е. после них идет прямое дополнение),

так и непереходными — в последнем случае они выступают как возвратные.

Вот эти глаголы: alter, apply, cancel, concentrate, cut, constrict, change, decrease, form, improve, lock, obtain, read, reduce, remain, sell, simplify, spread, turn, wash. Рассмотрим несколько примеров:

In some instances the better fuel even **sells** for less. — В некоторых случаях более качественное топливо **продается** даже за меньшую цену.

It can be seen in this figure that the erosion loss **reduces** significantly when the coarse particles from the fly ash were removed. — На графике видно, что эрозионные потери **уменьшаются** значительно, если из летучей золы удалить частицы.

# Вводные инфинитив и причастие I

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**Перевод вводного инфинитива.** Вводный инфинитив в большинстве случаев переводится деепричастием, иногда соотнесенным с глаголом сообщения («отметим», «скажем», «заметим» и т. п.), а также условным инфинитивом. Например:

To conclude these citations of memorable names, three more should be mentioned. — Закljučая этот список славных имен, следует назвать еще три.

To give you another hint, no scientist would accept this legend. — Если продолжить подсказку, то нужно указать, что ни один ученый не принял бы этой легенды. (Продолжая подсказку, отметим, что...)

Когда вводный инфинитив имеет характер клише, то между ним и его русским эквивалентом (вводным словом или словосочетанием) устанавливаются устойчивые соотношения. В этом случае способы выражения вводного инфинитива весьма разнообразны. Например:

To begin with, a few further properties of a holomorphic function are required. — Прежде всего, необходимы еще некоторые другие свойства голоморфной функции.

To be precise, let a close curve  $C$  enclose a surface  $S$ . — Точнее говоря, пусть замкнутая кривая  $C$  ограничивает поверхность  $S$ .

To be sure, he was the most brilliant representative of the school of Romantics. — Он, без сомнения (несомненно, конечно), был наиболее ярким представителем романтизма.

**Упражнение 40.** Переведите предложения с вводным инфинитивом.

1. To return to the example of the kinetic theory of gases, the temperature, pressure, and volume of a gas are not elementary “givens”.
2. To take an example from arithmetic, 8 and 9 are the only numbers less than a billion billion which differ by 1 and are both exact pTiwers ( $8 = 23$ ,  $9 = 32$ ).
3. To cite a famous instance, the position of a planet beyond the range of human vision is predicted by mathematical analysis.
4. To summarize: The first stored-program electronic computer was completed in 1949; it had five main components; the processing unit obeyed about 18 different instructions.
5. To illustrate, lines 10 and 12 feet long have the common measure of 2 feet and any proper fraction of 2 feet is also a common measure.
6. These findings are largely confirmed by several authors and, to judge from survey evidence, apply with very much the same force to any other country.
7. To be specific, cells already existing divide to form new colls.
8. To judge by the poetic imagination displayed in his philosophical writings, Plato was not as bad a poet as he thought.
9. To anticipate, Kant was misled by the distinction, not clearly recognized when he composed the Critique but now commonplace, between geometry as an abstract deductive system and geometry as a partly empirical science, applicable to the physical universe.

10. Our language, first-order universally quantified equations, to put it in the terminology of logic, is simpler.

**Перевод вводного причастия I.** Как правило, вводное причастие переводится деепричастием, обычно соотнесенным с введенным в переводимое предложение глаголом сообщения (типа «отметим», «заметим» и т. п.). Вводное причастие передается также условным инфинитивом. Например:

Going back to (2.74), this makes the change in the mean phonon number  $N^1$ . — Возвращаясь к (2.74), отметим, что это меняет среднее фоновое число  $N^1$ . (Если вернуться к (2.74), то можно заметить...)

**Упражнение 41.** Переведите предложения или их части, содержащие вводные причастия.

1. Following Lowry's convention, a simple dispersion is one which obeys a one-term Drude equation.
2. Assuming that one unit of time equals one millisecond, algorithm A: can process in one second an input of size 1000.
3. Each major group of pathogens will be assessed in the light of the attributes in Table II, adopting as far as possible comparative approaches.
4. Leaving natural selection out of consideration, the variations tend to become spread out evenly by interbreeding on a wide scale.
5. Referring to Fig. 11, the particle velocities relative to the reflective shock front may be written as follows.
6. Strictly speaking, decomposers are consumers, but since they mostly digest dead organisms without ingesting them, it is useful to distinguish them.
7. Stepping down the social ladder now, the smerdy lived in smaller log cabins or, in the south, in khaties.

8. Coming back to general usage, there is a form of slang which consists of cutting down and abbreviating long words, or using their initials, as when one says “maths” for mathematics.

**Перевод конструкций с семантически разнохарактерными связями.** При переводе конструкций, включающих члены предложения, соединенные семантически разнохарактерными связями (типа *conflicts among and within systems*), неповторяемый в оригинале член предложения, как правило, повторяется. Например:

Animals which crawl on, are attached to, or burrow into the bottom substrate are called Benthos. — Животных, которые ползают по субстрату дна, прикрепляются к нему или зарываются в него, называют бентосом.

Сохранение оригинальной конструкции возможно только в том случае, когда разнохарактерные английские связи могут быть переданы одним предложным управлением. Например:

The method though much written about and reported upon, is not very effective in practice. — Этот метод, хотя о нем многое писалось и сообщалось, малоэффективен на практике.

**Упражнение 42.** Переведите предложения или их части, включающие конструкции с разнохарактерными связями.

1. In 1845, the rising young French astronomer, U.J. J. Le Velrrier, embarked on a similar investigation, independent of and parallel to Adams.
2. Again, it should be noted that the figures on migration for the late 1950s and early 1960s, in particular, were distorted because they include movement into and out of the country altogether.

3. The above model is highly oversimplified because an area may well be buying from or selling to several markets at a time.
4. When one organism gains benefit by living with, on, or in another and without harm or benefit to the second (organism) the case is called commensalism.
5. The English and Dutch learnt how to trade with and use to the full advantage the newly discovered regions of the world.
6. In this book we have used a theoretical frame which focuses on the coding, storage, and movement of information within and among open systems.
7. The fatty acids are quite incompatible with and insoluble in water.
8. The various types of numbers have developed side by side with and by reason of mathematical analysis from the simplest notions of arithmetic.
9. Only by so doing can we hope to understand, and hopefully cope with, the discrepancies, conflicts, and misunderstandings created by different kinds and rates of change in our complex world society.
10. The second kind is his dramatic lyrics, where the narrative is followed by, or mingled with, a train of thought.

**Перевод дистантно расположенных определений** (типа *no theory has been advanced accounting for...*). При многоэлементной группе подлежащего, включающей распространённое определение или определительное придаточное, это определение может отрываться от своего определяемого и занимать место в конце предложения.

При переводе изменяется порядок следования главных членов предложения и определение присоединяется к определяемому. Например:

Explanations have been offered based on kinetic and on surface energy considerations. — Были предложены объяснения, основанные на учете кинетической и поверхностной энергии.

**Упражнение 43.** Переведите предложения, содержащие дистантно расположенные определения.

1. In 1939 a serious discrepancy was discovered between theory and experiment.
2. But as yet no theory has been developed which can provide a quantitative description of the system.
3. Typical values are shown in Table 2, for three successive months, for three contiguous areas.
4. From these data measures of effectiveness can be computed periodically from which a great deal can be deduced.
5. Some laboratory experiments have been performed, which exhibit the same physical effects as those important in cosmic electrodynamics.
6. But a situation may be found where a new, more general physics must replace the old physics in order to obtain agreements with experiment.
7. Considerable literature has accumulated on the origin of oral epic song.
8. An extensive research with children has been conducted which has helped to clarify the relationships between psychological types and social behaviour.



# Определительный инфинитив

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Как правило, определительный инфинитив имеет модальное значение или значение будущего времени. Эти значения передаются модальным сказуемым с модальным глаголом или наречием («необходимо», «нужно», «следует», «можно») и глаголом-сказуемым в будущем времени, употребленным в придаточном определительном. Определительный инфинитив может также переводиться отглагольным существительным с предлогом «для». Например:

Another great point to be noticed was the free literary criticism. — Другим важным обстоятельством, на которое нужно было (следовало) обратить внимание, явилась свободная литературная критика.

The problem to be considered in Ch. V is concerned with Renaissance art. — Вопрос, который будет рассматриваться в главе V, касается искусства Возрождения.

This is another convenient method to use. — Это еще один удобный для использования метод.

Иногда значение будущего подчеркивается употреблением предлога *about* или наречия *shortly*. Например:

Data of a little different character about to be discussed in a later section deal with the standard temperature. — Данные несколько иного характера, которые будут обсуждаться в следующем разделе, касаются стандартной температуры. (Данные, которые мы собираемся обсудить...)

Модальное значение или значение будущего определительного инфинитива сохраняется и в том случае, когда он присоединяется к определяемому существительному с помощью относительного местоимения *which*. Например:

The operator has a pencil and paper with which to record the intermediate steps and the final result. — У исполнителя есть карандаш и бумага, с помощью которых он должен записывать промежуточные операции и конечный результат.

**Упражнение 44.** Переведите предложения или их части, включающие инфинитив.

1. The proper statement of the problem to be solved often requires a higher order of scientific ability than does the solving of the problem.
2. We can, by the method about to be described, replace cross edges by forward edges.
3. The discovery seems to nullify itself in ever vaster horizons to be explored.
4. These differences will certainly affect the matrix element, but there appear to be no quantitative results for heavily doped semiconductors on which to base a better approximation than the constant-matrix element approximation which we use.
5. The subjects were explicitly achievement oriented by instructors that emphasized the importance of the tests to be given and encouraged everyone to his best.
6. The question which relative quantity to aim at will therefore be one of profitability.
7. Although there were occasional famines and epidemics of disease, population increased. There was but little poverty, and the cities had no slums to compare with those of the Western world.

8. Early maize to be harvested in January was planted in August, but the bulk of the maize was sown in September.
9. Finally, we must refer to the assistance to be derived from the study of the oldest poetry.
10. In the chapters to come, principles and procedures will be broadly outlined.

Модальное значение определительного инфинитива может отсутствовать в следующих контекстах.

1. Определяемое существительное носит абстрактный характер. В этом случае определительный инфинитив переводится инфинитивом. Например:

I shall certainly not miss this opportunity to stress this point once more. — Я, конечно, не упущу возможности подчеркнуть этот момент еще раз.

2. Инфинитив следует за порядковым числительным (the first, the second, the tenth и т. п.) или прилагательным с количественным значением (the last, the next, the only). В этом случае инфинитив обычно переводится личной формой глагола. Например:

The first European to cross the Pacific was Magellan. — Первым европейцем, который пересек Тихий океан, был Магеллан. (Магеллан первым из европейцев пересек Тихий океан.)

3. В качестве определения употреблен инфинитив глагола, входящего как составная часть в некоторые устойчивые объектные словосочетания (типа to make an assumption, to take measures, to make analysis etc.).

При переводе такой глагол может опускаться. Например:

Under the circumstances this is quite a reasonable assumption to make. — При данных обстоятельствах это вполне приемлемое предположение.

**Упражнение 45.** Переведите предложения или их части, включающие определительный инфинитив. При переводе учитывайте структуру конструкции с инфинитивом и его значение.

1. The more general amplitudes shortly to be studied are defined by formulas analogous to the integral representation.
2. The second detail to be kept in mind concerns the process by which mathematical conclusions are derived from the postulates.
3. The only problem involving non-thermal conditions to be discussed in the following chapters is the Chapman-Ferraro model for magnetic storms.
4. In a field of science where many workers have prematurely been tempted into sweeping generalization this seems an appropriate point to make.
5. This discontinuity at  $z = zf$  is a good hint of trouble to come.
6. If we take botany as our example, we find that taxonomy began with the Greeks; Theophrastus may be considered to have been the first to classify plants and to describe them accurately (300 B.C.).
7. Immediately after the war there was a sudden “baby boom”, a rise in the birth rate resulting from delayed marriages and delayed decisions to have children.
8. Patrocles was the only Greek to make a voyage on the Caspian.

9. We can firmly claim that in the last instance, the writer has no other material to work on but his experience.
10. Undoubtedly many more fungi have contributions to make to the knowledge and, consequently, the welfare of man.
11. This order, although possible, would be a particularly unfortunate way to go about allocating resources between *A* and *B*.

# Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства следствия

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Инфинитив следствия занимает в предложении место за сказуемым и нередко имеет дополнительное модальное значение возможности. Обычно он соотносится с прилагательными или наречиями, определяемыми наречиями меры и степени — *too, enough, sufficiently, so*, со словосочетанием «*such* + существительное», а также с прилагательным *sufficient*. Все вышеуказанные слова могут считаться формальными показателями наличия инфинитива следствия.

При употреблении слов *so* и *such* инфинитиву следствия предшествует союз *as*.

Инфинитив следствия, как правило, переводится инфинитивом, вводимым союзом «чтобы», или личной формой глагола придаточного предложения, вводимого союзами «что», «чтобы». Модальное значение возможности передается словами «можно», «может», «мог» и др. Например:

*These problems were too complex to be thinkable a decade ago.* — Эти проблемы были слишком сложны, чтобы о них можно было думать 10 лет назад.

...слишком сложны, чтобы думать о них...

*At that time piracy was so general as to be scarcely disreputable.* — В те времена пиратство было настолько обычным, что немногими считалось позорным.

...едва ли могло считаться позорным.

**Упражнение 46.** Переведите предложения или их части, содержащие инфинитив следствия и соотнесенные с ним прилагательные и наречия.

1. However, it was shown in 1950 that it is possible to upset the normal thermal distribution in such a manner as to actually maintain more atoms in certain higher energy states than in the lower lying levels.
2. Here the deposition of carbonate occurs so as to leave the oxygen isotopes in equilibrium.
3. This effect may be sufficient to cover over any environmental effects that would make for similarity of the species.
4. Today the number of investigations has become so large as if preclude a detailed consideration of each.
5. In fact one might even go so far as to describe the Earth–Moon system as a “double planet” relationship.
6. In any case, the rite is not devoid of interest as a historic survival from times when village communes were so ignorant as to depend entirely on their pastors for information regarding days and seasons.
7. Unable, at first, to master sufficient force to oppose the invaders, the Russian princes had to use cunning as the only weapon left to them.
8. The time was still far ahead when Europeans would be strong enough to have any direct influence on the affairs of West Africa.
9. Not enough Italian or Mediterranean folk came to Celtic Britain to change the character of its civilization except superficially.
10. In the Russia of the 1840’s the censorship was not very successful; the new ideas were too rich to be policed successfully.
11. When, with the natural growth of families, a clan became too large to remain a unit, branches of it split off forming new clans.

12. In short, Romanticism as a general trend is too complex to be classified in a few brief sentences.

Инфинитив следствия, соотнесенный не с прилагательными и наречиями, а с глаголом, не имеет формальных показателей. Хотя такой инфинитив иногда и может переводиться инфинитивом, вводимым союзом «чтобы», обычно он переводится деепричастием, существительным с предлогом или личной формой глагола, однородной сказуемому. Например:

All these evidences combine to yield a plausible model. — Все эти данные объединяются и дают приемлемую модель.

...давая приемлемую модель.

**Упражнение 47.** Переведите предложения или их части, содержащие сказуемое и соотнесенный с ним инфинитив следствия.

1. The reaction proceeded readily at the interface to produce a gray mixture of magnesium halide and unreacted magnesium.
2. Berkley's reading of algebra as mere syntax was resumed in the 1830's to fade from memory again for several decades.
3. In this book the term "biological control" will be used in its commonest sense to mean the influence of predators, parasites and pathogens introduced or applied by man.
4. Only when intuition and imagination have made their contribution do they lose their significance to give precedence to logic.
5. In the present usage the notion is extended to apply to the position of an individual in each of the other systems.
6. The lateral walls thicken to become the corpora striata.



7. The flora and fauna which we call native to Britain came northward at this period to replenish a land swept bare by the snow cap of the last ice age.
8. These minute organisms absorb nourishment and grow, and finally, as in higher animals, reproduce by detaching portions of their bodies to form those of their offspring.
9. All these changes, spiritual and material, combined to dissolve the fabric of medieval society in England.
10. A painting made in a rock shelter in the mountains of eastern Spain in Mesolithic times, probably about 7000 B.C., survives to show us how this was done.

Выделение невыраженного инфинитива следствия («в результате...») и отграничение его от постпозитивного обстоятельства цели («чтобы...») осуществляется главным образом на основе анализа смысла всего высказывания. До некоторой степени выделению инфинитива следствия может помочь характер подлежащего: при подлежащем, выраженном неодушевленным существительным, постпозитивный инфинитив чаще выполняет функцию обстоятельства следствия.

Если инфинитиву предшествует союз *so as*, при разграничении цели и следствия следует обращать внимание на соотнесенность первого элемента данного союза. Например:

The rate increases *so as to reach*... (инфинитив следствия). — Скорость увеличивается так, что достигает...

The rate is increased *so as to reach*... (инфинитив цели). — Скорость увеличена, чтобы достичь...

Перед союзом *so as*, вводящим инфинитив цели, может ставиться запятая.

**Упражнение 48.** Переведите предложения или их части, включающие постпозитивный инфинитив, учитывая его функцию.

1. There is a tendency for the nitrogenous compounds in the soil to be changed so as to release nitrogen into the air.
2. In this chapter we will use “configuration” to describe the spatial arrangements of individual atoms.
3. Particles accelerate to high energies to escape along field lines.
4. Photosynthesis is (still) defined as the assimilation of CO<sub>2</sub> in the light to form carbohydrates and oxygen.
5. This series was initiated to permit the review of a field of current interest to polymer chemists and physicists while the field was still in a state of development.
6. The hard segment may be designed to form crystallites when elongated.
7. The tendency to avoid failure opposes, resists, dampens, the strenght of tendency to achieve success to produce a weaker resultant tendency to achieve.
8. From the smaller divisions of the arcuate arteries numerous small arteries branch at right angels to pass through the cortex toward the capsule as the interlobular arteries.
9. Lacking such evidence, it seems reasonable to surmise that the microtubules may act collectively to determine the pathway taken by migrating vesicles.
10. The foregoing processes all act to collect related individuals, which carry similar genes, into populations living in the same environment. These revivals of gaiety take various forms. At Salonica, for instance, a band of youths dressed in kilts, so as to represent brigands, but wearing their masks on the back of their heads, are allowed by the police to play at highwaymen.
11. The level of difficulty is usually set so as to be appropriate for the average student.

# Герундий

## и герундиальные обороты

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Герундий — неличная форма глагола, совмещающая в себе свойства глагола и существительного. Эта особенность дает возможность переводить герундий как личными и неличными формами глагола (инфинитивом, деепричастием), так и отглагольным существительным. Например:

Collecting rare books was his favourite occupation. — Коллекционирование редких книг было его любимым занятием. (Собирать редкие книги...)

It shows the possibility of his using the Norman-French legends and romances. — Это говорит о возможности того, что он использовал нормано-французские легенды и романы. (Это свидетельствует о возможности использования им...)

Факт логической соотнесенности действия герундия с подлежащим при переводе герундия личной формой глагола может находить свое грамматическое выражение: в случае перевода герундия личной формой глагола-сказуемого его подлежащее совпадает с подлежащим главного предложения. Например:

As a result, the famous historian was officially accused of showing disrespect for the Russian nobility. — В результате известный историк был официально обвинен в том, что он неуважительно относится к русской аристократии.

**Упражнение 49.** Переведите предложения или их части, содержащие герундий.

1. The familiar method of representing a magnetic field by lines of force provides a picture that is particularly useful in cosmic electrodynamics.
2. Determining the computational complexity of a problem is usually very difficult.
3. There is little point in putting much effort into a discussion of this equation.
4. The difficulty with using a finite field is in finding a suitable field with an  $n$ -th root of unity.
5. It takes genius of a high and rare order to recognize which problems worth solving are within one's powers and which are not.
6. In many instances birds aided immeasurably in man's conquest and settlement of new regions: penguins in the Antarctic are credited with saving a Dutch expedition from starvation en route to the East Indies in 1599.
7. The results agree with those of other British workers in showing how profoundly these Tertiary floras differ from the present-day flora of north-west Europe.
8. Even those disciples of the Renaissance who held aloof from rupture with the Church could not help being influenced by the spirit of reform in religious matters.
9. The American school is like the Prague school in not having a fully elaborated approach to the description of grammatical phenomena.
10. For the modern linguist, therefore, the achievement of his ultimate objective would consist in being able to answer all questions that could be asked about language as a general concept, or about any particular concept.

**Упражнение 50.** Переведите предложения или их части, содержащие герундий.

1. This problem is in fact solved by calculating the orbit of the particles.
2. In arriving at this form we shall suppose for the sake of simplicity that *P* is ignored.
3. Before reaching the photomultiplier tube the light is passed through filters to remove reflected incident light.
4. After inserting these expressions in (3) we can see the following.
5. We show how to accomplish the effect of so-called conditional equations without having to build a new form of universal algebra using them.
6. In choosing zoological names we have taken as a starting point the 10th edition of *Systema Naturae*, 1758, by Linnaeus.
7. In some cases I even contended myself with giving the bare references without printing the sentences in full.
8. On invading the habitats lacking the proper pollinators, the ancestral populations developed the genetic system of permanent hybridity.
9. The modern English vocabulary is an intimate mixture of native and borrowed words. In any dictionary the loans far outnumber the original stock, and it is difficult to write many sentences without using them.
10. Greek art, in freeing itself from hieratic controls, freed itself also from the patronage of kings and priests during its great days.

Герундий в функции определения обычно употребляется при существительных отвлеченного значения и связывается со своими определяемыми предлогами *in*, *of*, *for*, *on*. Герундий в этой функции не всегда можно передать, пользуясь рекомендованными способами перевода (инфинитивом, существительным, личной формой глагола-сказуемого в придаточном). В том случае, когда это невозможно, необходимо

ввести перед определяемым существительным указательное местоимение «тот (та, то, те)», коррелирующее с союзом «что», или использовать после определяемого слова причастные определительные группы: «состоящий (закрывающийся) в том, (что)», «указывающий на то, (что)», «свидетельствующий о том, (что)» и т. п. Например:

This device has the further important advantage of requiring very little power. — Это устройство имеет то важное дополнительное преимущество, что потребляет очень мало энергии. (Это устройство имеет важное дополнительное преимущество, состоящее в том, что оно потребляет очень мало энергии.)

**Упражнение 51.** Переведите предложения или их части, содержащие герундий-определение, учитывая разные возможности его перевода.

1. Most of these latter observations had the advantage of covering rather more than one complete revolution of the planet in its orbit.
2. The next large group shows some evidence for being affected by temperature.
3. This approach has the disadvantage of allowing too many speculations concerning the physiological mechanisms involved.
4. If the glass specimen meets the usual and accepted outward criterion of being completely vitreous, then it is fair to claim that the “crystalline relics” are really a part of the glass structure.
5. Anaximander also has the unique distinction of being the first man on record to deliver public lectures on philosophy.
6. One of the evil effects of discrepancy between the spelling and the pronunciation is that the labour of learning to read by means of the alphabet can be raised to a maximum.

7. Even so, one almost inevitably arrives at the idea of having a series of signs representing syllables in which each consonant of the language is paired with each vowel.
8. As a consequence, the method was frequently troublesome to apply. However, it did have the asset of being fast when it worked.
9. This technique has however the limitation of being a single-frequency observation.
10. In all societies this concept of being related by “blood” is extended further to ally every person with a still larger group of kinspeople.

## Обстоятельственные усеченные конструкции

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Обстоятельственные усеченные конструкции с союзами обычно переводятся придаточными предложениями, вводимыми эквивалентными русскими союзами. При переводе подлежащее-существительное английского предложения дважды не повторяется, а заменяется соответствующим местоимением. Например:

If valid to a reasonable approximation, this idea will prove extremely useful. — Если эта идея справедлива в разумном приближении, она окажется чрезвычайно плодотворной.

Если в обстоятельную конструкцию входит причастие II (страдательное), то объектом действия глагола, от которого образовано это причастие, как правило, является подлежащее. При переводе используются конструкции со страдательным залогом, деепричастием, причастием и инфинитивом, а также неопределенно-личные формы глагола. Иногда возможна замена причастия предложной группой с отглагольными существительными. Например:

A Protozoan quickly dies if deprived of its nucleus. — Простейшее быстро погибает, если будет лишено своего ядра.

...если его лишить ядра.

...лишенное своего ядра.



This seemed to be the most reasonable system, and once instituted, it was stable. — По-видимому, это была самая разумная система, и, раз установившись, она приобретала стабильность.

Обстоятельственные конструкции с союзами допускают и другие способы перевода. Так, конструкции, вводимые словами *when* и *while* и включающие причастие I, могут быть переведены предложной группой существительного или де-епричастием с зависящими от него словами. Например:

In the 18th century when seeking for gold and silver many Europeans went to the newly discovered continent of America. — В XVIII столетии в поисках золота и серебра (стремясь найти золото и серебро) многие европейцы отправлялись на вновь открытый американский континент.

Если союз, вводящий конструкцию, имеет своим русским эквивалентом подчинительный союз, который может связывать члены предложения, в русском языке тоже может быть употреблена сокращенная конструкция. Например:

Such statement, while correct, is too broad to characterize the complex structure of this ancient society. — Такое утверждение, хотя и правильное, недостаточно конкретно, чтобы характеризовать сложную структуру этого древнего общества.

Обстоятельная конструкция с союзом может не соотноситься с подлежащим главного предложения. Здесь выделяются два случая.

1. Конструкция носит безличный или неопределенно-личный характер и переводится безличным или неопределенно-личным предложением. Например:

These predictions should be checked wherever possible by new experiments. — Эти предположения следует проверять всегда, когда это возможно, с помощью новых экспериментов.

When writing about some strange south sea cultures, there is the persistent difficulty of translating strange ideas into English. — Когда пишут о некоторых необычных культурах южных морей, постоянно сталкиваются с трудностью выражения необычных понятий на английском языке.

2. Конструкция имеет безличное значение, включает причастие II от глаголов сообщения и вводится союзом *as*. В предложении, как правило, выполняет функцию вводного члена. Передается конструкцией «как + краткое причастие страдательного залога». Например:

This is clearest in the case of a homogeneous population as defined before. — Это яснее всего в случае однородной популяции, как было определено ранее.

Сочетания *if any, if ever, if at all* соответственно имеют значения «если вообще что-либо имеется», «если вообще что-либо когда-либо имело место», «если вообще что-либо происходит». В каждом отдельном случае эти довольно общие значения каждой из указанных единиц в какой-то степени конкретизируются. Например:

These problems have identical solutions and their cores, if any, are the same. — Эти проблемы имеют идентичное решение, и основы этих решений (если они вообще имеются) одинаковы.

He uses direct comparisons very seldom, if at all. — Он пользуется прямыми сравнениями очень редко, если вообще ими пользуется.

**Упражнение 52.** Переведите предложения или их части, включающие усеченные обстоятельственные конструкции, вводимые союзами.

1. When lined up, the large subunit of the ribosome can join with the small subunit still attached to the messenger tape to form a functional whole.
2. In 1841, while still an undergraduate at John's College, Cambridge, J.C. Adams made a decision to investigate the irregularities in the motion of Uranus.
3. Though external in a certain sense, these factors played an essential role in English linguistic history.
4. The enzymes, once formed, in a cell, then enable that cell to carry out the numerous biochemical reactions and synthesize the many other substances necessary for life.
5. Psychologists have long been aware that individuals, when placed in a situation in which they may be evaluated, will tend to present themselves in as favourable a light as possible.
6. Marxism, therefore, while reserving the final and decisive factor in any change for economic causes, does not deny that "ideal" factors can also influence the course of history.
7. As already pointed out, Gorky was a connoisseur and critic of international literature.
8. "The Vision of Don Roderick" is a poem on Spain when invaded by the Moors, when at her greatest in the sixteenth century, and during the Peninsular War.
9. The adequacy of the rules derived from such a "paradigm" is rarely, if ever, questioned.
10. It is therefore important to know what changes, if any, will result in the thermoelectric properties of materials intended for such usage.

11. The treatment of modern physics in this book is analytical wherever possible, rather than only descriptive.
12. A well-designed experiment or process provides shielding where needed.
13. In astronomy we observe, record our observations, reduce them whenever possible to numerical statements, and frame hypotheses to correlate what we observe.
14. Many attempts failed to elucidate the discrepancy when confronted with the observational information relating to the particular assumptions introduced.

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